

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSTITUTIONS COMMISSIONER

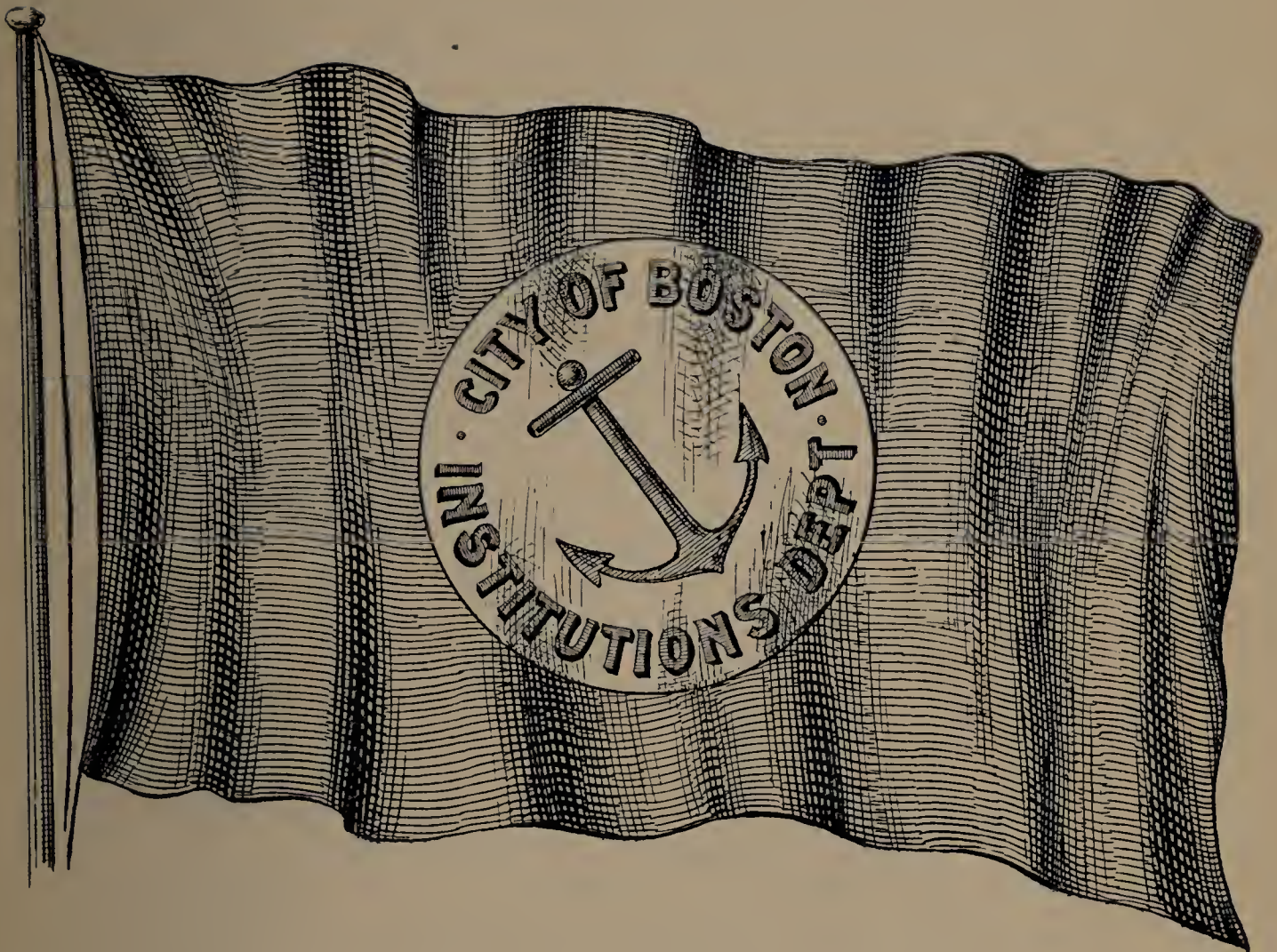


OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1897.



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OF THE
INSTITUTIONS COMMISSIONER
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON.

For the Year Ending January 31, 1897.



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Organization of the Department.

ERNEST C. MARSHALL, *Commissioner.*

THOMAS FRANCIS HUNT,
Assistant Commissioner.

WM. H. PRESCOTT, M.D.,
Medical Director.

HUBERT POPE, *Secretary.*

JOHN E. MCCARTHY,
Agent for Discharged Prisoners.

JOHN E. GILMAN,
Settlement Clerk.

Institutions and Superintendents of the Department.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION Deer Island.

JAMES R. GERRISH, *Superintendent.*

HOUSE OF CORRECTION South Boston.

JOHN C. WHITON, *Master.*

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL Long Island.

LOWELL F. WENTWORTH, *Superintendent.*

ALMSHOUSE Charlestown.

CHANDLER EASTMAN, *Superintendent.*

BOSTON INSANE HOSPITAL Austin Farm.

E. B. LANE, M.D., *Superintendent.*

BOSTON INSANE HOSPITAL Pierce Farm.

WM. NOYES, M.D., *Superintendent.*

MARCELLA-STREET HOME Roxbury.

M. J. DWYER, *Superintendent.*

HOUSE OF REFORMATION Rainsford Island.

LORENZO D. PERKINS, *Superintendent.*

PARENTAL SCHOOL West Roxbury.

MOSES J. PERKINS, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE INSTITUTIONS COMMISSIONER
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, 32 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

HON. JOSIAH QUINCY,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR : In accordance with chapter 3, section 22, of the Revised Ordinances, the Commissioner of the Institutions Department presents his report for the financial year ending Jan. 31, 1897, it being the thirty-ninth of the department, and the second since the department was, by act of Legislature, placed under the direction of a single commissioner.

The department was, up to Oct. 27, 1896, under the control of Commissioner A. B. Heath, and, since that date, of the present incumbent.

Your attention is respectfully called to the appended tables of statistics, and to the reports of the superintendents of the several institutions of this department.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT DEER ISLAND.

This institution, formerly known as the House of Industry, by chapter 536, section 9, of the Acts of 1896, was established as a Suffolk County Institution, and designated as the House of Correction at Deer Island.

The year has been a very active and progressive one at this institution, and the plant is in a most satisfactory condition. The new cell building, the erection of which was begun early in the year, has been completed, and is a model for the purpose for which it is intended. The building is of iron and brick, and is practically fireproof. Its length is 325 feet, width, 60 feet. There are five double tiers of fifty cells each, making a total of five hundred. Each cell is 8 feet in length, 8 feet in height, by 5 feet in width. In addition to these there are sixteen solitary cells, which are very similar to those in the main room, being light and airy.

The ventilation of the cells and buildings is as near perfect as science can make it, each cell having a good sized ventilator. The entire front of the cells is made of open iron-work.

The old system of bathing in bath tubs has been supplanted by shower-baths, of which there are twenty-eight.

This building will be occupied as soon as the new dynamo building is completed, and will be lighted throughout by electricity. Its completion gives an opportunity to more fully classify the prisoners here. It is intended to use this building for the well-behaved, and for first offenders; and it is expected that they will be entirely separated from the vicious and more hardened prisoners.

When the new prison is fully occupied, the "Loafers' Hall" will be abolished, and the corridors of the old building will be freed from the beds which are necessarily there, because of the overcrowding of the prison.

The proposed arrangement for feeding the prisoners in their cells in the new building does not meet with the approval of either the Commissioner or of the Superintendent. This plan is wasteful and dirty, and, if used for any class, it should be for the vicious and hardened, rather than for the better one, which it is proposed to house in this building.

The Commissioner believes that a dining-room should be erected in connection with the new prison, where its occupants may be fed on the congregate system, and this plan is approved by the Superintendent, as being one in every way better for the prisoners and the institution.

An additional wing has been built and furnished for the hospital. Here, there are twenty-three light and airy rooms, which will be used by the delirious, or more noisy patients. On the second floor are seven rooms, which will be occupied by the nurses and attendants of this department.

Steps are being taken to more thoroughly separate the men and women on the island, and religious services for the female inmates are now held at a different time from that of the men, thus obviating the necessity of the two sexes coming together in the chapel in the main building.



CELL BUILDING, HOUSE OF CORRECTION, DEER ISLAND.

The taking of land by the United States Government for harbor defence will materially lessen the acreage of the farm, and may result in an increase of expense in maintaining this institution, as in previous years the farm products have very largely contributed to the support of the inmates.

Under the direction of the Superintendent, most perfect discipline has been maintained, and the institution as a whole, compares very favorably with any of its kind in the country.

The fact that the courts of the city of Chelsea and the towns of Revere and Winthrop now commit for minor offences to Deer Island tends to increase very materially the number of inmates, and adds to the expense of the conduct of the institution.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SOUTH BOSTON.

The buildings of this institution are old, and should be abandoned as soon as possible, being unsuitable for occupancy, and ill-adapted for its purposes. The Master is doing as well as possible under the circumstances, but the conditions surrounding this institution are such that the best results cannot be secured.

Diversity of employment is very desirable for the prisoners, but, under the existing conditions at this place, is impossible to secure. Such an institution should have sufficient land to raise its own farm products; the employment of the prisoners in this work resulting in a saving to the county, and a benefit to those confined. It is hoped that money will be appropriated at an early date for the new reformatory, ordered by chapter 536 of the Acts of 1896.

Reformation rather than punishment should be the spirit of an institution of this kind. A man's better nature should be stimulated; he should be encouraged to believe that there is a hopeful future before him, that all is not lost, but that the state is desirous, primarily, of making him a better man rather than punishing him for his offence. We have departed far and entirely from the time when the first thought for convicts was punishment, and it is earnestly desired that these men should be encouraged, in the hope

that the state will assist in every way towards making their future a useful and honorable one. It is the purpose of the Commissioner to encourage this thought, not only for the good of the State, but also for the amelioration of the condition of the prisoners, and for their reformation. It seems advisable that a departure from old-time methods should take place, and that the condition of the convicts should be made as pleasant as possible, compatible with their sentences for the crimes they have committed. The Commissioner believes that these men are confined for the good of the public, and that it is more essential to that good that they should be reformed than that they should be punished, and while recognizing that the men confined in this institution are law-breakers, and that they are put away for the good of the community, yet he proposes to do all that lies in his power to encourage them to lives that will be better for themselves, and of benefit to the community.

With this idea in mind he has endeavored in every way, by talking with them, by change or improvement of conditions, wherever possible, to encourage them in the thought of regaining their lost position. In this policy he has been much assisted by the Superintendent, Colonel Whiton, and by the efforts of the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Searing, who has entered into its spirit, and who has done very useful work in its line by cataloguing the library at considerable painstaking labor.

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL.

The buildings of this institution are in generally good condition. At times, during storms, the water comes through the sides of the buildings. This matter has received considerable attention, and it is hoped this trouble may soon be remedied. The situation of these buildings is such that the problem of sheltering the people here is one that would not be met with in a less exposed situation.

The condition of the inmates is good, when it is considered that most of them go there out of health, and discouraged with the world.

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.



Superintendent's Residence.

Women's Dormitory
Chapel.

Hospital.

Institution.

Barn.

The recent appointment of Miss Linda Richards, as head nurse in the Training School for Nurses here, promises to make this institution a model of its kind.

A sitting-room for nurses has been recently equipped, giving them a place for social intercourse and relaxation when not on duty.

Changes have been made in the engineering force of this institution, and salaries have been increased in this division in order to place them more on an equality with those paid similar officers in the department.

It is thought that the separation of the hospital from the almshouse should be accomplished, raising the former to the dignity of a hospital of itself, rather than to have it remain as an appendage to the almshouse. As the City Hospital takes care of no incurable cases, it would seem that it might be desirable for the city to establish this as one, for the purpose of caring for such cases.

To make the condition of this hospital better, and to relieve it of a class which seemed to the Commissioner undesirable to remain there, he has transferred many to the hospital for the insane, where their condition may be more scientifically and carefully attended to.

The needs of this institution are special buildings for the treatment of venereal diseases and consumption. A separate building for the latter class of patients is as much, if not more needed, than that for the former class.

The wharf, on the north side of the island, should be extended at least twenty-five feet, to make access to it safe at all conditions of the tide.

Increased coal accommodations are needed, whereby coal may be taken in larger quantities, resulting in a considerable saving to the city by storage of the same at favorable times.

The barn is not in a satisfactory condition. The manner in which the cattle are kept is not good, and it is desired to build a wing or barn for their accommodation, where they can be separated from their food, and where the odor, arising from excrement, may not contaminate such material.

A building should be erected on the wharf, to accommodate the crew of the "John Howard," and give them better quarters than are now obtainable on the boat.

There should be active efforts made towards the classification of the inmates, and, to that end, there has been established new rules to control entrance to the almshouse, and for the government of its inmates. To aid in such classification, and to bring about a more healthy state among the inmates, the Commissioner believes that they should be made to work for themselves, rather than have work done by the prisoners from Deer Island.

A school has been established at the institution to instruct those not acquainted with the elementary branches of education. It is the first experiment of this kind in the country, and it is hoped it will serve a very useful purpose in giving instruction to the inmates.

The visiting staff of this institution is composed of Dr. Abner Post, Dr. James J. Minot, Dr. Eugene Crockett, Dr. Edward W. Taylor, and Dr. William T. Councilman, and the Commissioner desires to express his high appreciation of their work, which is rendered without financial compensation.

The Commissioner has been led to question whether our way of providing for the worthy poor is wise ; whether those who have "stood in the heat and burden of the day," and now, at the close of life, are, by reason of unfortunate conditions, forced to ask for assistance from those more fortunate, more selfish, or more wise, who make up our body politic, should be treated by our present methods. Why these people are poor is a question not readily or easily answered. The question has been asked in this way : " Why should men and women, in a community of abounding wealth, suffer for the necessities of existence ? Why, with harvests exceeding in abundance any in the world's history, should people die of hunger ? Why, with the modern processes of production, multiplying marvellously and cheaply every requirement of man, every luxury he desires, should large numbers be houseless and cold ? Why, with the excess of the good things of life, should so many perish because of their lack ? " When

the question is presented in this comprehensive way the answer does not readily present itself.

Oftentimes it is goodness of heart that has made them too careless of their own interests, and trusting in others has many times led men and women to accept, unwillingly, at the end of their days, a home in an almshouse for shelter from the buffetings of a hard and cold world, and a relief from the misfortune of enforced poverty. Some are poor through dissipation and extravagance in living; but the Commissioner believes that among the aged poor the number of these is very small, for the length of their days is sufficient proof that their constitutions have not been enfeebled, as they would have been under such conditions.

He believes the aged poor are persons who have lived as good lives as those of similar age outside of these institutions, but loss of their children, to whom they might look for assistance, when old, or of their savings by bad investments, or of being cheated of them, have reduced these aged poor to the condition in which we find them, and where we have to take them as public charges.

The Commissioner desires to say that, in his opinion, the placing of these unfortunate poor in almshouses is not the kind, humane, or even just way of treating them.

They have, in the main, been useful members of society, have contributed of their lives to the building up of the country, to the foundation of our free institutions, and, having served, as best they could, the world, some better way should be devised to provide for them than to place upon them the stigma of pauperism, and to add to their desolate and distressed condition the sting and shame of the name of pauper.

The Commissioner believes that some form of old-age pension should be provided for the poor by misfortune; that a pension should be given to the worthy citizen, as well as to any public servant; that the man who toils in the ditch with pick and shovel, the woman who gives her life to the rearing of good citizens for the State, is as much entitled to receive a pension from it as those who have served it in other capacities; that in the end this plan would not be more expensive than the present discordant one; that it would almost deter-

mine the question of classification, and that it would be more humane, more kind, more worthy of this great State that has taken the lead in so many noble works. Let it be no longer said that Massachusetts brings shame to old age, the blush to wrinkled faces, by classing them under the shameful name of paupers. Honest poverty should not be made despicable, but the State should seek to make the lives of the honest, aged poor, peaceful and happy. Upon such work the Commissioner believes the blessing of Almighty God would rest, and that the adoption of this policy would lighten the burden of cares borne by many people of the State who are haunted by the cursed shadow of possible poverty in old age.

Old-age pensions are not a theory; they are an actual fact in older countries. Denmark, for instance, has successfully worked out the idea. There, the tax on beer provides the fund for the purpose, and the Commissioner believes that this State, out of the tax upon the luxuries and dissipation of the people, could provide such a fund.

The law in Denmark :

. . . enacts that any person, who, having completed his sixtieth year, is without the means of providing himself, or those immediately dependent upon him, with the necessities of life, or with proper treatment in case of sickness, shall, subject to certain conditions, become entitled to receive old-age relief. These conditions, although undoubtedly stringent, are not of a nature to debar, under ordinary circumstances, any of the really deserving poor from the benefits the law confers. In order to obtain old age relief, an applicant must be in enjoyment of the rights of a native-born subject: He must also :

(a) Not have undergone sentence for any transaction generally accounted dishonorable, and in respect of which he has not received rehabilitation.

(b) His poverty shall not be the consequence of any actions by which he, for the benefit of his children or others, has deprived himself of the means of subsistence, or be caused by a disorderly or extravagant mode of life, or in any other way be brought about by his own fault.

(c) For the ten years preceding the date of his application for "old-age relief" he must have had a fixed residence in the country, and, during that period, not have been in receipt of

relief from the Poor Law Administration, or have been found guilty of vagrancy or begging.

The result of attaching these conditions to the granting of old-age relief is, practically, to divide the aged poor into two classes, viz. : those who fulfil the conditions, and those who do not ; or, in other words, the people whom unmerited misfortune has reduced to want, and those whose destitution is due to some fault of their own. This is the first time in modern days that an attempt has been made to discriminate between paupers and paupers.

Not only does this law separate the thriftless poor from the respectable, but it ordains that the two classes shall, when they are old, be kept entirely apart, and be treated quite differently. The former are subject to the ordinary Danish Poor Law, which is much the same as that in force in England ; and the only refuge prepared for them is the workhouse, where they must content themselves with bare necessities. They are regarded as paupers, in fact, and in the worst meaning of the term, and the justice that is meted out is but scantily seasoned with mercy. The respectable poor, on the contrary, are treated not as paupers at all, but as pensioners ; and everything that can be done is done to prevent the help they receive entailing on them any humiliation or disgrace. They forfeit none of their rights as citizens by accepting old-age relief ; they may continue to vote at elections, if they choose, and so far as the law goes, there is nothing to hinder them from even playing a part in public life. Then they have no dealings, whatever, with relieving officers, or other poor law authorities, but have officials of their own to take care of them. It is especially enacted, too, that no part of the cost of their relief shall ever be defrayed out of the poor rate ; the necessary money must be raised by the joint contributions of the State — the proceeds of the beer tax — and the communes to which the recipients of it belong. With regard to the relief itself, it is decreed that it “ must be sufficient for the support of the person relieved, and of his family, and for their treatment in case of sickness, but it may be given in money or in kind, as circumstances require, or consist in free admission to a suitable asylum or other establishment intended for that purpose. This establishment must, however, not be any place into which ordinary paupers are admitted. ”

The law in Denmark was enacted in 1892, and the workings of it during the past four years have fully demonstrated its practicability and wisdom.

The Commissioner would most strongly urge that your Honor take some steps looking towards the adoption of similar legislation, if not for the State, for the city.

In England it is proposed to tax every theatre ticket a shilling, to provide for these pensions; and the Commissioner believes that in this country a tax known to be for the specific purpose of caring for the aged poor would be gladly and willingly paid by the people, who would feel more than repaid by seeing them happily waiting that end, to which we all must come, in contentment and peace.

In Austria, homes for pensioners are in existence, supported from the public funds, where the aged are housed, free from the mental distress of pauperism added to the infirmity of body. A description of one of them is as follows :

In the Spitalgasse, in Vienna, about a mile, perhaps, from the Ring, stands a great yellow building. The house is built around a great courtyard, and abuts on the side, remote from the street, on one of the most beautiful gardens in all Vienna. It is a real old-fashioned garden, with sweet-smelling herbs and shrubs, and great trees, that look as if they had been standing there for centuries. This house is evidently a popular resort; even on a morning many a visitor makes his way thither, and on fine afternoons the garden is often quite crowded. The place is a sort of a general rendezvous, but it is only the friends and relatives of those who live there who are admitted. Still, whether or not they ever cross its threshold, the poor of Vienna all look upon this building as their own special property, and take quite a personal pride in it. For it is an old-age home, one of the six great refuges which Vienna provides for her worn-out workers. These old-age homes are an institution peculiar to Austria, one that dates back to very early days. The first of them, the Langhaus, as it was called, was built in the thirteenth century by the citizens of Vienna. Here old men and women, who had no means wherewith to support themselves, were lodged and provided with lights and fuel. They were dependent for their food on chance charity; but they do not seem, on that account, to have fared the worse, for we are told expressly that, every day, without exception, they had wine with their dinner and beer in the evening. The court, when in residence, used to send them dain-

ties of all kinds, and the great nobles would give them a buck or a few sheep, from time to time. It was the custom, too, on high holidays, for the rich citizens and their wives to pay visits to the poor old folk and make them presents.

The Langhaus was destroyed by the Turks in 1529; but, before long, another home was built in the St. Marx district, and, in this, between five and six hundred old people were not only housed, but boarded. During the seventeenth century several institutions of a similar kind were founded. As time passed, the old-age homes lost, unfortunately, much of their distinctive character, and were often used as hospitals, and even as orphan asylums. The Emperor Josef the Second, however, speedily put an end to this state of things; for, if there was one work of social reform he had more at heart than another, it was that of bettering the condition of the aged poor. He was one of the four formally to enunciate the doctrine that a man who has worked in the days of his strength has the right to be supported by his fellows when old age comes upon him. By the poor law, which he drew up, it is enacted that any person who is destitute, may, at the age of sixty-claim from his commune either free board and lodging, or a pension equal in amount to one-third of his previous average annual earnings. And this was to be granted to him not as a favor, or as charity, but as a right. The Vienna poor law regulations of to-day, in so far as they relate to the treatment of the aged, are founded on this statute. All persons who have a right of settlement in Vienna — *i.e.*, about thirty-six per cent. of the inhabitants — may, on or after their sixtieth birthday, claim either a pension or admission to an old-age home, always providing they cannot support themselves, and have no relatives who are bound legally to support them.

Of the causes which produce poverty in America, and concerning our treatment of it, the Commissioner thinks it proper to insert the following:

Americans have tried to relieve the poor, but they have let their government become corrupt, and the penalty is written on the broken lives and bitter oppressions of the poor. In India we have been depressed by the hopelessness, in China by the ugliness, and in America we were depressed by the wickedness which accompanies poverty. In Japan we found the poor touched by friendship into hope and real sharers in the national

life. What is the reason that Japan has no poverty problem? One reason is probably to be found in the land system, which has given to every worker a holding, and encouraged him to supply his needs by his own labor. Effort has thus been developed, and needs are limited. Another reason lies in the national taste for country beauty. Nowhere else are parties formed to visit the blossom trees, and nowhere else are pilgrimages made, simply for the sake of natural beauty. A country life has, therefore, its own interest, and men do not crowd the cities for the sake of excitement.

There is, too, in Japan, a curious absence of ostentatious luxury. The habits of living are in all classes much the same, and the rich do not outshine the poor by carriage, palaces and jewelry. The rich spend their money on curios, which, if costly, are limited; and the most popular agitation is that against the big European houses which ministers build for themselves. Wealth is thus not absorbed — is more ready for investment in remunerative labor.

The last reason which occurs to the mind of the traveller, with comparatively few opportunities for forming opinions, is the equality of manners in all classes. Rich and poor are alike courteous. It is not possible to distinguish employer from laborer by their behavior. All are clean, all are easy, all are restrained. The governor lets his child go to the common school, and sit next the child of the casual laborer, certain that his child will pick up no bad manners, and get no contamination in thought or in person. This equality enables rich and poor to meet as friends, and gifts can pass without degradation. The rich nobles in the country, just as the university man whom we met in Tokio, are thus able to give to those whom they know to be in need, and friendship becomes the channel of charity. The question is, Will this survive the introduction of the industrial system? It is possible that some may, and that Japan may teach the West how to deal with the poor.—*Rev. S. A. Barnett, in Fortnightly Review.*

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

The House of Reformation is in a most excellent condition, considering its situation and the disadvantages under which it labors. The buildings were not constructed for the purpose for which they are now used, and the adaptation of

the old conditions to those of the new, present difficulties which have been very well surmounted by the superintendent.

At the request of the Commissioner, the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Seaver, and Mr. Parker and Mr. Martin, of the Board of Supervisors, inspected the schools at this island, and made an elaborate report upon the course of education pursued there. Their recommendations comprise an increase of force, better books, and an addition of a teacher of music to the schools. These recommendations are in process of being carried out, and the Commissioner is hopeful that much good to the school will result therefrom.

The manual training at this school has been continued, and plans have been drawn for a building in which manual training can be given in the form of iron working.

New dormitories should be built at this institution at an early day, and some better system of lighting should be provided than the oil lamps now in use ; an electric plant should be added as soon as possible, and the engine that would run such a plant could be utilized for the purpose of power for the shoe machinery, and for the wood-turning shop, the addition of which seems to the Commissioner very desirable.

The fire protection at this island is not what it should be ; and it is proposed at an early date to increase that protection by the addition of a hose-cart and apparatus, which would give protection to the building, and also offer opportunity for giving the boys instruction in physical exercise, similar to that pursued at the Cambridge Manual Training School. The limited area of this island, for the purpose of which it is used, is one of the drawbacks to its development, and it has seemed to the Commissioner desirable, if possible, and not too expensive, to erect a sea wall across the opening of the cove, which then might be filled in, and increase largely the area of the island ; but he has not had the opportunity to look into the matter, and to estimate its expense.

Shoe machinery has been added to the plant, and when it is in successful operation it will undoubtedly save more than its cost in providing shoes for the different institutions in

this department. It seems to the Commissioner that the effort at this island should be directed towards educating the boys in occupations such as would be of value to them in after life. Up to the present time there has been no instruction that would fit the boys to enter upon useful and remunerative labor at the expiration of their term of sentence, and it is the purpose of the Commissioner to so arrange this work that the boys, when they are released, may have acquired some instruction that will be of advantage to them in shaking off institution experience, and taking up their position in life as active, earnest workers, capable of taking care of themselves. He believes that this policy should be pursued in every place where children are confined or held during their early years.

The credit system at Rainsford Island, which had lapsed during the previous administration of the department, has been given new life, and at the present time the only manner in which a boy can be released from Rainsford Island is by doing his work earnestly and thoroughly, and by having good marks in the school. This system results in many ways to the betterment of the school, and also to the improvement of the boys there confined. They understand that if they are good boys, and apply themselves industriously to their work, that they are earning something every day, and that the credits they receive will enable them to be released on probation. This results in better discipline in the institution, and also inures to the benefit of the pupil in ways that need not be described, for they must be patent to every one who considers the matter at all.

The cable to Rainsford Island, which was destroyed by a vessel's anchor fouling with it last spring, has been successfully laid, and telephonic communication is again established with that island.

THE SUMMER HOSPITAL.

The Summer Hospital on this island has performed a very useful work for the community, and it is proposed to continue the same general plan as was pursued last year in its management. The institution is now exceedingly well

equipped for the treatment of infants, suffering from the diseases of the summer, and it seems to the Commissioner that such a useful work could not be relinquished without the interests of that class suffering material detriment.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

This institution is a place of protection to young children from cruelty and neglect. The children there are from those of very tender years to those of fourteen and fifteen years old. As wards of the city, the children should be instructed there in general education, and in such knowledge as is furnished to children of our public schools, besides giving them training such as will fit them to take care of themselves after they leave the institution. The education given them is, as near as possible, similar to that of public schools; and the standard of education should be placed fully on a par with those schools.

As many of the girls at this institution will probably find their life work in domestic service, it is proposed by the Commissioner to establish at the Home a cooking and housework class. This can be done here in such a manner that it will be an aid to the officers, and of practical benefit to the institution.

The Commissioner does not believe that this institution should be maintained in its present form in the place where it now is. There is no room for the children to go out upon the ground and indulge in work that would be strengthening to their bodies and healthful to their minds, and productive of economy in the management of its affairs. The buildings are old, and require extensive repairs to put them in a condition on a par with our other institutions.

Estimates of repairs in two lines of improvement of the buildings have resulted in figures covering the sum of fourteen thousand dollars. When it is estimated that only these two lines of improvement would cost such a large amount of money, it is not considered economical by the Commissioner to repair these buildings, except in the most necessary manner; because if such repairs were entered upon it is presumable that these would make needful other exten-

sive repairs, the expense of which would go far towards constructing a building more suitable for its needs, and one giving the ground necessary for such an institution. It would be the recommendation of the Commissioner, therefore, to discontinue the Marcella-street Home as soon as possible, and to either change the present system absolutely, from the system of taking care of children in an almshouse to putting the children out in families where they may be raised under the influences that surround other children, or, if the present system is to be continued, to erect a building with land sufficient for the needs of such an institution.

The Commissioner has added to the teaching force an instructor in physical exercises, whose work is very valuable to these children who have never known a thought of physical development or the necessity of it.

The Committee of Experts on dietaries, composed of Ellen H. Richards, A.M.S.B., and S. E. Wentworth, A.B., of the Institute of Technology, have taken this institution as the first one in which to begin their investigations. The Commissioner recognized on his first entrance into this department that the dietary at this institution was of a kind not well suited to growing children, and not one such as the well known philanthropy of Boston would commend, and one of his first efforts in the improvement of this institution was an addition to this dietary. Such additions should very properly and very necessarily be conducted by persons skilled in such work, and it was with much pleasure that he hailed the entrance of these women into the work, to furnish him with needed information upon what was necessary and desirable to add to the food of these children. Their study of the matter has resulted in very great improvement in the dietary of the institution, as will be seen by a comparison of that used at the time he took charge of this department, and the dietary which he has substituted under their recommendation, and which is now in use at the present time at the Home.

OLD DIETARY.

	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
SUNDAY:	Cocoa or milk, bread.	Baked beans, bread.	Cocoa or milk, bread.

	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
MONDAY:	Cocoa or milk, bread.	Soup, meat, bread.	Cocoa or milk, bread.
TUESDAY:	Cocoa or milk, bread.	Soup, bread, corned beef, pickles, potatoes.	Cocoa or milk, bread, cheese.
WEDNESDAY:	Cocoa or milk, bread.	Bean soup, bread.	Cocoa or milk, bread.
THURSDAY:	Cocoa or milk, bread.	Soup, meat, bread, potatoes.	Cocoa or milk, bread, rice.
FRIDAY:	Cocoa or milk, bread.	Fish, bread, potatoes.	Cocoa or milk, bread, cheese, cookies.
SATURDAY:	Cocoa or milk, bread.	Corned beef, bread, potatoes.	Cocoa or milk, bread.

On Monday and Friday, corn-starch pudding was given the girls at dinner instead of bread.

NEW DIETARY.

	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
SUNDAY:	Boiled rice and molasses, bread, Cereal coffee.	Baked beans, corn-starch pudding.	Milk or cocoa, bread and butter, cheese.
MONDAY:	Oat meal and molasses, Cereal coffee.	Beef soup and vegetables, potatoes, bread.	Corn bread and butter, coffee, bread and butter.
TUESDAY:	Corn meal and molasses, bread, Cereal coffee.	Split pea soup, boiled potatoes, bread, bread pudding.	Bread, cheese, gingerbread, milk.
WEDNESDAY:	Oat meal and molasses, bread, Cereal coffee.	Corned beef and vegetables, bread, potatoes.	Apple sauce, bread and butter, milk.
THURSDAY:	Rice and molasses, Cereal coffee, bread and milk.	Bean soup and vegetables, boiled potatoes, pickles.	Corn bread and butter, dried apple sauce, milk, bread.
FRIDAY:	Oat meal and molasses, bread, Cereal coffee, milk.	Fish chowder, pickles, hard bread.	Bread, cheese, gingerbread, milk.
SATURDAY:	Corn mush and molasses, bread, Cereal coffee, milk.	Beef soup, potatoes, bread, apples.	Bread, cookies, prune sauce, milk.

Instruction in mechanical arts here is prevented for lack of space, and a change of the institution to more habitable, comfortable, and modern buildings would enable these branches to be attended to in a proper manner.

The visiting medical staff of the Marcella-street Home is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. J. E. Goldthwaite, Dr. E. E. Thorpe, Dr. M. F. Gavin, Dr. John Dane, and Dr. John A. Tenney, and the Commissioner extends his thanks to these gentlemen for performing valuable services to the department and the city.

The Commissioner would respectfully but earnestly insist that the garbage-sheds should be removed from close proximity to this institution. The odor from this offal in the summer season is most offensive, and the attraction it offers for rats and insects makes its presence there very deleterious to the best management of the institution. It is decidedly a nuisance that should be promptly abated, for the Commissioner believes it to be not only disagreeable, but a menace to the health of the children in the Home.

CHARLESTOWN ALMSHOUSE.

The Charlestown Almshouse is an institution which fills its place in a very acceptable manner. It is now used for the accommodation of old couples, whom it is thought better to maintain together than to separate in their old age. This seems a wise and humane thought, and it is one that commends itself to the Commissioner.

The institution is excellently managed, and any one observing its work cannot but be pleased to see the smiling, happy faces of these people, who, in the evening of their existence, are allowed such a comfortable home in which to pass their days together in peace.

The needs of this institution are not of such character that require extensive outlay at the present time; another sun room has been added since the last report, and in every way the work here is being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

This institution is divided into two parts, known as the Austin Farm and the Pierce Farm, with two superintendents,

each independent of the other, and a staff of officers for each institution, while they are known legally under the general term of the Boston Lunatic Hospital.

The policy governing the Commissioner in his administration of these two hospitals is very largely guided by the opinions of the superintendents, for the reason that it seems as though experts, skilled in the treatment of mental diseases, should be intrusted almost entirely with the conduct of such institutions.

Material changes have been made in the heating apparatus at Pierce Farm, by which they are enabled to maintain a more even heat at greatly decreased cost. Double windows have also been provided to further insure the comfort of the inmates.

The administration of these asylums seems to be as good as that in similar State institutions that the Commissioner has visited. It is the desire of the Commissioner at these institutions, and in that desire he is supported by the opinion of the Medical Director of the department and the superintendents, that some form of work should be provided for the inmates there, in addition to the regular farm and stable work now conducted somewhat by them. The addition of such work would, in his opinion, however, require the addition of a building to each one of the institutions, and the selection of the work to be made is of a rather difficult nature, on account of the character of the inmates whom it is proposed to employ.

During the year the Superintendent's house at the Pierce Farm has been completed, and is now in use by him as a home.

At Austin Farm, it seems to the Commissioner that a Superintendent's house should be constructed at an early date, which would separate the home of the Superintendent from his work, and give him that home privacy which is desirable, especially in such institutions.

A fire-alarm box has been established at the Pierce Farm, giving additional protection to this institution, which was some distance away from any means of giving alarm to the fire department in case of fire.

Extensive repairs are not necessary upon any of the buildings of Pierce Farm, they being comparatively new; but it is the purpose of the Commissioner to improve the system of draining here, which, at the present time, causes considerable trouble, by reason of flooding the engine-room at the time of storms.

The policy of the Commissioner in regard to these institutions is that suggested by the superintendents and by the Committee of the Advisory Board, — that recent and acute cases should be treated here, and the chronic cases should be supported at other institutions. If Boston can care for but a part of her insane, it seems most desirable that these patients should be the ones treated here, because recent cases are more often visited by those who care for them, and acute cases are more readily benefited in such an institution as we have in these asylums.

A system of electric lighting is urgently recommended for both of these institutions. The system now in use here is not good, being a gasoline illumination. The Commissioner would urgently request, therefore, that a system of electric lighting be installed here at the earliest possible moment.

PARENTAL SCHOOL.

The Parental School, or School for Truants, is overcrowded at the present time, notwithstanding the construction of the two new dormitories and their occupation by the boys.

The institution is most excellently conducted. The schools are fully on a par with the public schools, and have the benefit of constant supervision by the Supervisors of the School Board.

A school for instruction in wood-working is to be established, under the advice of Mr. George H. Conley, Supervisor, and Mr. Leavitt, the Supervisor of Manual Training connected with the School Department. Benches and tools for the school have been kindly supplied by the School Committee, and the old farmhouse, in which the officers formerly slept, before the building of the new dormitories, is in process of refitting for a Manual Training School.

A new icehouse has been erected this winter, and is, at the present time, being stored with ice from the Charles river.

The boiler plant of this institution is not such as approves itself to the Commissioner; but he does not feel called upon to change it at the present time.

In the opinion of the Commissioner, land should be procured at this institution to arrange for the development of the plan upon which it is founded, and upon which the boys can be made to work to their benefit and to that of the institution.

A system of release for good conduct has been instituted at this school, at the suggestion of Mr. Seaver, the Superintendent of Schools, which the Commissioner is confident will work to the good of the school and the bettering of the conduct of the boys.

The completion of the new dormitories necessitated an increase of force, which will add largely to the expense of conducting this school. Such increases are, however, necessary, and very desirable for the proper carrying out of the plans at this institution. These increases may, however, be met by economies in other directions, and may not add to the cost so much as might be feared.

One of the economies that has been instituted here has been the change in the medical attendance at the institution. There has been organized an unpaid medical staff, comprising the following gentlemen: Dr. Joseph H. Deveney, house physician; Dr. C. Morton Smith, visiting dermatologist; Dr. W. J. Daly, visiting ophthalmologist; Dr. George A. Webster, visiting aurist; and Dr. M. W. Richardson, Dr. J. S. Stone, Dr. C. F. Painter, and Dr. C. F. Moulton. The system, it is hoped, will furnish a more comprehensive treatment of the children in illness at greatly reduced cost. Dr. Moulton has accepted the chairmanship of the staff, so that the department will not lose the benefit of his experience in the management of the institution.

In connection with the medical staff of the Parental School and Marcella-street Home, steps are being taken to organize a dental staff that will attend to cases at both institutions, and who will treat all diseases of the mouth and teeth that

require attendance, thereby better fitting the children physically and mentally for after life.

The Commissioner recommends that the parents of those sentenced to detention at this institution should be made to pay some portion of the expense of their maintenance.

A boy is a truant principally because his parents have failed to exercise proper control over him; because they have been careless or negligent of their duty, and have allowed him to do as he pleased.

Now the boy, having been allowed, by this neglect of duty, to become one whom it is desirable to send away for education and control, it does not seem just that the tax-payers, who have fulfilled their duty to their children should be made to support the children of those who have failed in their manifest obligation, and that these parents should be entirely relieved of the support of those for whom they should provide and to whom they have not done their duty.

At the present time we relieve the negligent parent of the support of the child, and offer a premium for negligence and carelessness, and encourage parents to allow their children to be truants, that they may be educated, clothed, and fed at the public expense.

The Commissioner believes that power should be asked for, from the Legislature, to allow the city to recover from the parents the cost of the maintenance of the children at this institution.

STEAMERS.

The boats of the department, comprising the "J. Putnam Bradlee" and the "John Howard," have been doing regular and satisfactory work in serving the department, and the "Howard" has proved a useful and desirable acquisition. The "J. Putnam Bradlee" will be laid off early in the year for new boilers, which have been needed for several years.

It appears to the Commissioner that the transmission of prisoners to Deer Island is, to a certain degree, weak. At the present time the prisoners are delivered to the captain of the boat, who, it seems, has no legal authority whatever to detain them or re-arrest them in case of their attempting to

escape. The transfers should be made from the officials of the court directly to the officers of the institution. Either an officer detailed from the institution for the custody of the prisoners should be made, or a court officer should accompany them on the boat, and deliver them to the Superintendent of the institution to which they are committed. An early arrangement with the Chief Justice is looked for, by which a plan of this nature can be carried out.

THE CHILDREN'S OUTDOOR AID DEPARTMENT.

Besides the children maintained at the Marcella-street Home as indigents, this department has also the care and charge of 181 children, who are boarded out in families in all parts of New England. Others are indentured to the people with whom they live; but this department exercises constant surveillance over their welfare. These children are distributed in the different states of New England, and frequent visits are made to them by agents of this department. In a great number of cases their schooling and medical attendance are provided for, and the people with whom they live are paid board for their keeping.

This department is one of the most important we have. The management of it is one requiring not only ability in the management of finances, but it enters so closely into the home life of the children, their education, etc., that a person of no ordinary skill could attend to the same. It is with much satisfaction that the Commissioner reports that many of these children, who have been taken from the institution, where they might become infected with institutional life, have, by reason of this change, been made self-supporting and self-respecting members of society. The letters that are received from men and women who were placed out in this manner, and the position that they now take in life, gives him great satisfaction, and it would be a source of pride to the citizens of Boston could they look upon the work of this department, and see what positions these children are now occupying in all parts of the land. He believes that the money expended in this way is very wisely

spent, and, while there at times may be some objection to this system, such objections are only to individual cases, and do not apply to the system as a whole. Children confined in institutions soon come to feel a dependence upon that institution, and there results from that an inertia which prevents them from developing themselves in such manner as to become useful members of society. This system should be continued and extended as far as possible.

It is sometimes thought advisable, and it has been recommended to the Commissioner, that the Marcella-street Home should be discontinued, except as a receiving depot for indigent children, and that they should be immediately transferred to homes, especially in the country, where they may be surrounded by the same influences that surround other children of the State. With this sentiment the Commissioner has considerable sympathy; and, while he does not feel at present sufficiently informed to recommend that this policy be fully carried out, yet he is of the opinion that this matter warrants careful thought and investigation.

AIDING DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Of all the needs of this department, it seems to the Commissioner the one most imperative is in the line in which the city has not done much up to the present time. He refers to the caring for and aiding of discharged prisoners. While he is aware of what is being done for them in many ways, both by this department and by private charity, yet he is convinced that more can be done for these people to assist them to resume a normal place in society, to make of them aids to our body politic, instead of preying upon it until re-arrested and sent again to be supported as a public charge, and to acquire the reputation of old offenders and hardened criminals. At the present time, from his experience with this class, from the stories he has listened to, and the letters he has received from those who claim to desire, and who, he believes, desire to become honest men again in the community, he is convinced that society is not doing its full duty by them. In some cases, even with those who are

innocent of the charges for which they were confined, it is exceedingly difficult for them to resume the places from which they have been taken in society, and the punishment inflicted upon them is still further continued by the ignominy and stigma of the name of criminal, while they may have been perfectly innocent.

In many cases the Commissioner believes that reformation would have been achieved if there were ways by which the criminals could have been assisted back into a right position in society. But the aid given them now is small, and insufficient to maintain them for but a very short time, and then released, perhaps in winter, the man sees nothing before him but the almshouse, or, by the commission of some other crime, to be returned again to the place where he at least secured warmth, bedding, and good living.

It seems as though there should be connected with this department a place where the person released from confinement may go for food and lodging until such time as he can procure work to support himself. This should not be anything in the line of an almshouse, but should be merely a place of temporary retirement, where these people can be allowed to remain until they can better their condition. The Commissioner is of the opinion that society does not do its full duty by the criminal by simply releasing him and letting him go out to take up the burden of the battle of life again. It does not do its full duty to itself in releasing such a man without endeavoring to protect itself in every way against his further depredation of it.

Whether we agree with Lombroso, Garafalo, Fioretti, Levy-Bruhl, Tolstoi, and others, as to the causes which make a man a criminal, we all will agree that crime is a disease within our body politic that should be cured, if possible, and, if not possible to fully eradicate it, that we should do all in our power to cause it to be lessened.

Whether, with Garafalo, we deny responsibility for crime, or, with Levy-Bruhl, we attribute it to heredity, and say, with him, that "the seeds of the murderer and thief are laid before birth," we all must agree that we should endeavor, by all means possible, to reform the man and check the evil.

The Commissioner believes that these men are unfortunate, and that they deserve our pity as much, if not more, than our condemnation. He is aware that the different idea prevails in some minds ; that they scorn the thought of avatism, and say that men are deliberately criminal ; that free will prevails upon the planet. Let it be allowed that it is the free will of the criminal that guides him. What is it that determines that will? "It is the instincts in him that determine him to choose viciously or weakly to commit crime," Buckle says ; and we should do all in our power to reach those instincts, and educate and change them. The Commissioner believes that such a home would tend to do this, and would pay for itself in the number of men that would be prevented from returning again to their former places of confinement. He would most earnestly urge your attention to this important subject, for he believes that in no better way can society protect itself than by not allowing a man with good desires to lapse into a desperate condition of helplessness, and to become a prey upon society.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DIETARIES.

I would respectfully call your attention to the report of the experts on the dietaries of this department. The tables which they have prepared must be of great and enduring value to this department as forming a basis for an intelligent and systematic arrangement for the feeding of the inmates of our institutions.

ADVISORY BOARD.

To the members of this Board the Commissioner desires to extend his earnest thanks for their kind assistance and helpfulness in his work. Their suggestions have been helpful to him and to the many people in the care of this department.

The city of Boston owes to the citizens composing this Board a debt of gratitude for their unselfish devotion to the work for which they have been selected.

The Commissioner has gladly welcomed their co-operation in the important duties which appertain to this office, and

their advice and support have strengthened him materially in his administration of the department. He also desires to thank all of the persons who, though not connected with the Mayor's Advisory Committee, have given to him substantial aid by their sympathy and encouragement.

Very respectfully yours,

ERNEST C. MARSHALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF INSTITUTIONS COMMISSIONER.
Comparative Table of Expenditures, Average Number of Inmates, Salaries, etc., 1889 to 1897.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1889.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1890.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1891.	Year ending Jan. 31, 1893.	Year ending Jan. 31, 1894.	Year ending Jan. 31, 1895.	Year ending Jan. 31, 1896.	Year ending Jan. 31, 1897.
Total Expenditures.....	\$675,122 05	\$648,919 71	\$644,155 11	\$660,794 76	\$704,487 28	\$715,878 40	\$786,384 75	\$852,492 19
Average number inmates.....	3,612	3,349	3,306	3,509	3,582	3,946	4,028	4,083
Number supported in State Institutions.....	738	719	699	769	832	895	883	10,040
Amount expended for salaries.....	\$140,831 95	\$150,195 18	\$151,920 48	\$155,434 78	\$161,415 39	\$166,977 79	\$180,607 04	\$211,594 16
Number of salaried officials.....	292	297	306	314	326	346	443	423
Average number of children boarded.....	78	76	104	106	122	124	128	148
Cost per week per capita.....	\$1 80	\$1 84	\$2 05	\$2 43	\$2 03	\$2 03	\$1 97	\$1 85
Number of Institutions	7	6	6	6	6	7	9	9
Average cost per week per capita to total ex- penditures, officials included.....	\$2 75	\$2 81	\$2 80	\$2 70	\$2 79	\$2 59	\$2 76	\$2 88

EXPENDITURES FOR DEER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

Subsistence	\$51,559 81
Clothing and bedding	17,463 47
Fuel and light	10,558 28
Salaries	43,976 02
Furniture and utensils	2,596 37
Medical supplies	2,326 97
Books, printing and stationery	669 57
Agricultural supplies	2,842 70
Repairs and alterations	10,780 88
Labor and contract supplies	514 76
Stone department	20,070 92
Religious services	1,489 56
Soap	642 72
Telephone rental	391 85
Water	5,000 00
Postage and box rent	280 00
City government dinners	226 75
Entertainment	123 50
All other items	95 34
Total	<u>\$171,609 47</u>

FOR PAUPER EXPENSES.

Support outside city institutions	\$178,633 36
Transportation and travel	4,622 48
Pay-rolls	17,617 19
Purchase of and keeping horses, and repairs to carriages and harnesses	2,450 40
Medical attendance	3,420 91
Books, printing and stationery	323 12
Copying pauper records	1,500 00
Postage	237 65
Telephone rentals	424 00
Legal services	60 00
All other items	131 02
Total	<u>\$209,420 13</u>

FOR ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL.

Subsistence	\$31,622 78
Clothing and bedding	6,566 59
Fuel and light	11,381 34
Salaries	16,894 23
Furniture and utensils	2,061 04
Medical supplies	4,946 78
Books, printing and stationery	452 85
Agricultural supplies	1,407 11
Repairs and alterations	10,521 64
Religious services	207 35
Postage	199 00
Telephone rental	347 94
Water	5,000 00
Soap	754 58
All other items	128 03
	<hr/>
	\$92,491 26
	<hr/>

FOR INSANE HOSPITAL, AUSTIN FARM.

Subsistence	\$18,951 78
Clothing and bedding	2,938 90
Fuel and light	7,514 81
Salaries	23,533 50
Furniture and utensils	1,382 26
Medical supplies	912 46
Books, printing and stationery	240 72
Agricultural supplies	2,075 96
Repairs and alterations	6,217 42
Postage	82 70
Water	1,440 00
Soap	479 57
Telephone rental	315 88
Entertainment	193 17
Religious services	276 50
House rent	225 00
All other items	107 50
	<hr/>
Total	\$66,888 13
	<hr/>

FOR MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

Subsistence	\$15,944 93
Clothing and bedding	9,603 99
Fuel and light	3,277 01
Salaries	15,311 47
Furniture and utensils	1,054 65
Medical supplies	501 81
Books, printing and stationery	209 59
Agricultural supplies	569 89
Repairs and alterations	3,308 33
School supplies	288 12
Water	758 40
Soap	465 92
Telephone rental	135 25
Entertainment	302 72
Support of blind children	131 28
Burials	62 00
Religious services	114 90
Postage	26 86
All other items	147 04
Total	<u>\$52,214 16</u>

FOR INSANE HOSPITAL, PIERCE FARM.

Subsistence	\$13,531 23
Clothing and bedding	1,106 76
Fuel and light	7,016 78
Salaries	17,989 60
Furniture and utensils	1,388 13
Medical supplies	1,112 80
Books, printing and stationery	274 70
Agricultural supplies	2,434 16
Repairs and alterations	2,482 86
Postage	66 80
Water	400 80
Soap	304 50
Telephone rentals	113 21
Entertainment	95 79

Burial	\$15 00
All other items	98 51
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$48,431 63</u>

FOR HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Subsistence	\$7,415 70
Clothing and bedding	3,079 27
Fuel and light	2,081 48
Salaries	9,020 50
Furniture and utensils	1,584 97
Medical supplies	139 74
Books, printing and stationery	127 66
Agricultural supplies	591 63
Repairs and alterations	8,006 29
School supplies	1,543 55
Printing supplies	478 84
Soap	117 11
Religious services	134 20
Telephone rental	233 55
Water	550 06
Use of tow-boat to thaw out water-pipes	175 54
Dinners to City Government	150 00
All other items	114 50
	<hr/>
Total	* <u>\$35,549 63</u>

FOR STEAMER "J. PUTNAM BRADLEE."

Manning	\$8,865 07
Fuel	2,277 53
Repairs	10,823 09
Waste and oil	130 87
Rent of dock	2,000 00
Water	409 00
Chandlery	195 65
Telephone	94 50

* This amount includes the expenses of Summer Hospital.

INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

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Furniture	\$16 05
All other items	28 26
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$24,840 02</u>

FOR OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$18,011 66
Books, printing and stationery	550 56
Carriage hire	39 50
Telephone rental	301 22
Postage	222 30
Newspapers	23 52
Office furniture	362 00
Expert's services examining books of de- partment	2,466 42
All other items	90 53
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$22,067 71</u>

FOR PARENTAL SCHOOL.

Subsistence	\$2,626 27
Clothing and bedding	1,767 44
Fuel and light	2,457 35
Salaries	5,910 88
Furniture and utensils	504 23
Medical supplies	22 04
Books, printing and stationery	69 30
Agricultural supplies	911 76
Repairs and alterations	1,889 76
School supplies	14 30
Water	295 70
Soap	72 70
Religious services	135 45
Telephone	171 00
Entertainment	25 69
All other items	70 77
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$16,944 64</u>

FOR ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN.

Subsistence	\$6,142 89
Clothing and bedding	681 54
Fuel and light	522 13
Salaries	2,892 00
Furniture and utensils	232 59
Medical supplies	332 56
Books, printing and stationery	43 28
Agricultural supplies	638 97
Repairs and alterations	2,696 22
Expressage	143 35
Water	336 40
Soap	163 80
Burials	90 00
Telephone	170 20
Postage	14 00
Entertainment	16 00
Total	<u>\$15,115 93</u>

FOR STEAMER "JOHN HOWARD."

Manning	\$295 50
Chandlery	63 12
All other items	1 08
Total	<u>\$359 70</u>

FOR HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, SOUTH BOSTON.

Subsistence	\$34,769 21
Clothing and bedding	4,988 22
Fuel and light	8,800 62
Salaries	31,276 54
Furniture and utensils	1,421 53
Medical supplies	963 82
Books, printing and stationery	434 60
Agricultural supplies	1,032 07

INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

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Repairs and alterations	\$2,266 53
Labor and contract	2,152 40
Religious services	1,167 57
Water	4,307 27
Soap	1,713 38
Gratuities	499 00
Entertainments	240 50
Postage	136 00
Telephone	175 75
Return of escaped prisoners	61 35
All other items	153 42
Total	<u>\$96,559 78</u>

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Deer Island institutions	\$171,609 47
Pauper expenses	209,420 13
Alms-house and hospital	92,491 26
Insane Hospital, Austin Farm	66,888 13
Marcella-street Home	52,214 16
Insane Hospital, Pierce Farm	48,431 63
House of Reformation	35,549 63
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee"	24,840 02
Office expenses	22,067 71
Parental School	16,944 64
Steamer "John Howard"	359 70
Alms-house, Charlestown	15,115 93
Public institutions	<u>\$755,932 41</u>
House of Correction, County of Suffolk	96,559 78
Total	<u>\$852,492 19</u>

The sum of \$324.19 has been received during the past year for interest on the "Mason Fund."

The accounts deposited with City Collector on account of income of the institutions for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897 :

Deer Island institutions	\$62,476 49
Boston Insane Hospital, Pierce Farm	9,649 62
Boston Insane Hospital, Austin Farm	6,983 42
Pauper expenses	2,876 83
Alms-house and hospital	2,097 87
House of Reformation	1,403 55
Alms-house, Charlestown	386 84
Marcella-street Home	286 81
Parental School	6 15
<hr/>	
Public Institutions	\$86,167 58
House of Correction, County of Suffolk	21,225 07
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Total	<u>\$107,392 65</u>

The sources from which this income has been derived are as follows, viz.:

DEER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

Stone	\$46,432 32
Labor of inmates	11,113 07
Board of paupers	940 30
Pigs and pork	825 50
Brogans	905 00
Farm produce	835 68
Empty barrels	536 33
Grease and bones	244 56
Carting and teaming	145 50
Tinware	118 37
Cloth	69 20
Coal	82 65
Rags	32 65
Repairing shoes	85 60
Wheelbarrows	60 00
Board	23 20
All other items	26 56
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Total	<u>\$62,476 49</u>

BOSTON INSANE HOSPITAL, PIERCE FARM.

Board of patients	\$9,455 34
Tuberculous cattle	95 00
All other items	99 28
Total	<u>\$9,649 62</u>

BOSTON INSANE HOSPITAL, AUSTIN FARM.

Board of patients	\$6,777 37
Bones and grease	71 30
Tuberculous cows	10 00
Empty barrels	49 85
Vegetables	38 60
All other items	36 30
Total	<u>\$6,983 42</u>

PAUPER EXPENSES.

Board of sundry persons in State Institutions, paid for by city of Boston, refunded	\$2,866 83
Am. Ex. Co., for package lost in transit .	10 00
Total	<u>\$2,876 83</u>

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL.

Board of patients	\$1,956 33
Empty barrels	39 70
Coal	29 90
All other items	71 94
Total	<u>\$2,097 87</u>

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Printing	\$1,168 75
Shoes	172 00
All other items	62 08
Total	<u>\$1,403 55</u>

ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN.

Board of patients	.	.	.	.	.	\$244 85
Sale of pork	.	.	.	.	.	91 12
All other items	.	.	.	.	.	50 87
						<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$386 84</u>

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

Board	.	.	.	.	.	\$28 29
Sale of baskets	.	.	.	.	.	188 30
Sale of junk	38 64
All other items	31 58
						<hr/>
Total	<u>\$286 81</u>

PARENTAL SCHOOL.

Sale of barrels	<u>\$6 15</u>
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HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Labor of inmates	\$20,213 85
Grease and bones	705 44
Empty barrels	.	.	.	.	.	181 74
Rags	.	.	.	.	.	87 54
All other items	.	.	.	.	.	36 50
						<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$21,225 07</u>

Comparison of expenditures of the several institutions for the years ending Jan. 31, 1896 and 1897.

	Expenditures for 12 months		Increase.	Decrease.
	Ending Jan. 31, 1896.	Ending Jan. 31, 1897.		
Deer Island Institutions.....	\$162,097 12	\$171,609 47	\$9,512 35	
Pauper Expenses.....	194,284 40	209,420 13	15,135 73	
Almshouse and Hospital.....	74,767 02	92,491 26	17,724 24	
Lunatic Hospital.....	{ for 7 months, } 68,458 88 }			
Insane Hospital, Austin Farm.....	{ for 5 months, } 28,249 36 }	66,888 13		.
Insane Hospital, Pierce Farm.....	{ for 5 months, } 25,272 93 }	48,431 63	.....	\$6,661 41
Marcella-street Home,	52,346 78	52,214 16	.....	132 62
House of Reformation,	{ for 8 months, } 16,354 47 }	35,549 63	19,195 16	
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee".....	13,803 48	24,840 02	11,036 54	
Office Expenses.....	25,755 92	22,067 71	.....	3,688 21
Parental School.....	{ for 9 months, } 10,870 19 }	16,944 64	6,074 45	
Steamer "John Howard".....	.....	359 70	359 70	
Almshouse, Charles- town.....	13,954 93	15,115 93	1,161 00	
Home for Paupers, Rainsford Island....	{ for 3 months, } 5,457 48 }	.....	.....	5,457 48
Public Institutions ...	\$691,672 96	\$755,932 41	\$80,199 17	\$15,939 72
County of Suffolk House of Correction,	94,711 79	96,559 78	1,847 99	
Totals.....	\$786,384 75	\$852,492 19	\$82,047 16	\$15,939 72

Increase as above \$82,047 16
Decrease as above 15,939 72

Net Increase \$66,107 44

Comparison of accounts deposited with City Collector on account of Income for the years ending Jan. 31, 1896, and 1897.

	Income for 1 year.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Ending Jan. 31, 1896. .	Ending Jan. 31, 1897.		
Deer Island Institutions,	\$57,839 72	\$62,476 49	\$4,636 77	
Boston Insane Hospital, Pierce Farm.....	{ for 5 months, } 4,311 92 }	9,649 62	5,337 70	
Boston Insane Hospital, Austin Farm.....	{ for 5 months, } 4,038 94 }	6,983 42	2,944 48	
Lunatic Hospital.	{ for 7 months, } 6,296 10 }	.....	.....	\$6,296 10
Pauper Expenses.....	5,148 14	2,876 83	.....	2,271 31
Almshouse and Hospital,	2,112 59	2,097 87	.....	14 72
House of Reformation,	1,176 33	1,403 55	227 22	
Almshouse,Charlestown,	471 26	386 84	.....	84 42
Home for Paupers, Rainsford Island.	{ for 2 months, } 125 15 }	.....	.....	125 15
Marcella-street Home,	265 88	286 81	20 93	
Parental School.....	.....	6 15	6 15	
Public Institutions.....	\$81,786 03	\$86,167 58	\$13,173 25	\$8,791 70
County of Suffolk, House of Correction..	20,586 75	21,225 07	638 32	
Totals.....	\$102,372 78	\$107,392 65	\$13,811 57	\$8,791 70

Increase as above \$13,811 57

Decrease as above 8,791 70

Net increase \$5,019 87

Actual cost of running expenses of the institutions for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897:

	Expended.	Actual income.	Actual cost.
Deer Island Institutions.....	\$171,609 47	\$60,322 09	\$111,287 38
Pauper expenses.....	209,420 13	2,931 60	206,488 53
Almshouse and Hospital.....	92,491 26	1,661 29	90,829 97
Insane Hospital, Austin Farm.....	66,888 13	5,313 84	61,574 29
Marcella-street Home.....	52,214 16	228 88	51,985 28
Insane Hospital, Pierce Farm.....	48,431 63	7,289 80	41,141 83
House of Reformation.....	35,549 63	1,319 24	34,230 39
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee".....	24,840 02	.....	24,840 02
Office expenses.....	22,067 71	.....	22,067 71
Parental School.....	16,944 64	6 15	16,938 49
Steamer "John Howard".....	359 70	.....	359 70
Almshouse, Charlestown.....	15,115 93	429 86	14,686 07
Public Institutions.....	\$755,932 41	\$79,502 75	\$676,429 66
County of Suffolk, House of Correction.....	96,559 78	20,709 44	75,850 34
Total.....	\$852,492 19	\$100,212 19	\$752,280 00

Total expenditures for year ending Jan.

31, 1896 \$786,384 75

Total expenditure for year ending Jan.

31, 1897 852,492 19

Increase for year ending Jan. 31, 1897 . \$66,107 44

Actual cost for year ending Jan. 31, 1896, ¹\$687,104 40

Actual cost for year ending Jan. 31, 1897, 752,280 00

Increase for year ending Jan. 31, 1897 . \$65,175 60

¹ Based on actual income collected.

Number of inmates remaining in the several institutions
Jan. 31, 1896 and 1897:

	1896.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
Deer Island Institutions.....	1,529	1,773	244	
Almshouse and Hospital.....	815	815		
Insane Hospital, Austin Farm	363	303	.....	60
Marcella-street Home.....	1 374	322	....	52
Insane Hospital, Pierce Farm.....	146	143	.....	3
House of Reformation.....	108	127	19	
Parental School.....	73	117	44	
Almshouse, Charlestown.....	160	145	... ..	15
Public Institutions.....	3,568	3,745	307	130
County of Suffolk, House of Correction.....	640	563		77
Totals.....	4,208	4,308	307	207

Average number of inmates during the year ending
Jan. 31, 1897:

Deer Island institutions	1,609
Almshouse and Hospital	706
Insane Hospital, Austin Farm	345
Marcella-street Home	360
Insane Hospital, Pierce Farm	153
House of Reformation	114
Parental School	76
Almshouse, Charlestown	148
Public Institutions	3,511
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	572
Total	4,083

¹ Does not include children boarded out.

The average expenditure for and actual cost of each inmate of the institutions for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897:

	Expenditures.		Actual Cost.	
	Per Year.	Per Week.	Per Year.	Per Week.
Deer Island Institutions.....	\$106 66	\$2 05	\$69 17	\$1 33
Almshouse and Hospital.....	131 01	2 52	128 65	2 47
Insane Hospital, Austin Farm.....	193 88	3 73	178 48	3 43
Marcella-street Home.....	145 04	2 79	144 40	2 78
Insane Hospital, Pierce Farm.....	316 55	6 09	268 90	5 17
House of Reformation	311 84	6 00	300 27	5 77
Parental School.....	222 96	4 29	222 87	4 29
Almshouse, Charlestown.....	102 13	1 96	99 23	1 91
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	168 81	3 25	132 60	2 55

Number of persons supported by the city of Boston in State institutions for past year, 1,040.

Expended for support of above, \$160,505.18.

DEER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

ERNEST C. MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Institutions Commissioner :

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897.

The past year has been one of changes and improvements for this institution.

By an act of the Legislature, chapter 536, section 9, page 398, reads that the House of Industry in the City of Boston is hereby established as a House of Correction for the County of Suffolk, and shall be hereafter known as the House of Correction at Deer Island, and the buildings constituting the same may be enlarged or others erected therefor as said Commissioner, with the approval of the Mayor, may deem proper.

SECT. 10. Said House of Correction at Deer Island shall be subject to all general and special laws now in force or which may hereafter be enacted, relating to the House of Correction for the County of Suffolk; but prisoners held in said House of Industry upon sentences imposed before this act takes effect shall serve their sentences therein in the same manner as if this act had not been passed, and all laws which are applicable to such prisoners shall be in full force as to them until the expiration of their terms of sentence thereto.

SECT. 11. Said Commissioner may classify the prisoners in either or both of said Houses of Correction, and may transfer them from one House of Correction to the other. Every prisoner so transferred shall serve the remainder of his sentence in the institution to which he is transferred, in the same manner as if he had been committed thereto originally.

SECT. 16. Sections 9, 10, and 11 of this act shall take effect upon the 1st day of July, in the year 1896.

We are now receiving prisoners from Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop. Either on account of the hard times, or else drunkenness is increasing in our county, for our number of men and women has far exceeded what we ever had before. The city and two towns which have been added, all of them with no license, cannot be responsible for this increase of population here. Boston with all her large force of workers for the cause of temperance must acknowledge that all men and women are not made better by the work of those good people. Both chaplain and priest here labor hard to make them better men and women, good resolutions are formed here every day, promises by the score are made, and I am sorry to say they are forgotten when they meet their old associates at Boston.

I would like to see a home established near the steamboat landing, where inmates could go, on their discharge from the boat, and get a dinner, or help to their homes, if they live out of town, or if they have no home, a shelter till they can find work, and be self-supporting.

First reach a man's stomach, then his heart, is a true saying. The most of those who go from here have very little money, if any, and no place to get a dinner or lodging, with no friends but the saloon, they give them something to cheer and exhilarate, take what money they have, then they are soon in the station-house, then with us again.

Cannot we work out some plan to make them good citizens, and self-supporting, or must drunkenness increase?

A new wing to the hospital, containing 30 rooms, to be used for noisy or insane patients, has been built. A new building, containing 500 cells for first comers is completed, also a power-house for lighting the buildings and island by electricity, which was much needed.

It gives us the means of classifying by separating first comers; also small boys of tender years, who are sent here by the courts, for minor offences.

Boys under 16 years of age should be sent to the House of Reformation at Rainsford Island. It is what we have been working for the past ten years, to separate the boys from the men, and if the courts send them here the Commissioner

should have the power to transfer them, as it might be the means of saving many boys from a life of crime, if left here with the old or hardened criminals, as he will form acquaintances that may cause him to do something that will send him to State Prison. It is easier to guide boys or young people into the path of honesty and self-support before they are institutionized, and made to think that prisoners live easier, are better cared for, have the sympathy of the public, more than our honest toilers, who work all day, with their backs to the sun, trying to support a family.

If a law was passed so that our regular comers could be given an indefinite sentence, it might be the means of keeping many on their good behavior, or cause them to migrate to other States where their laws are more lenient. It would save the county considerable money that is now spent running them through the courts so many times. They could be given a ticket-of-leave during good behavior, when found expedient by the Commissioner, or some one authorized to do so, and returned on sight, if broken, by a policeman or officer of any institution, knowing them to be on parole, without the formality of a conviction in court.

Our largest number of male prisoners during the year has been 1,471, and our number of cells 1,277, which will leave some 200 men to sleep in dormitories.

The women's department is crowded, and it is not adapted to their use; and they should have a new building with some 500 cells, as prisoners should not be housed nights in dormitories.

The reports of the city committee, prison inspectors and others whose duty leads them to examine this institution and inspect the management, discipline, etc., while they refer to lack of room, and the necessity for more adequate accommodations, they commend the neatness and good order which prevails.

Our number of commitments is the largest recorded in any year of its history, and the average number of prisoners daily has been 1,601, or 1,278 men and 323 women.

The wharf should be thoroughly repaired, as the piling and planking is decayed, and is unsafe for travel.



INTERIOR OF CELL BUILDING, HOUSE OF CORRECTION, DEER ISLAND.

Our bakehouse should be enlarged, as we have not ovens enough for the work, as the two that are now in use are only capable of baking about 150 barrels a week, and they are worked for all they are worth every day, except Sundays and holidays, and these are the only days we can repair them, and should one or both collapse, we would be without means of baking bread. Two more ovens could be added at a very small expense.

I would call your attention to the laying of water-pipes from our ice pond to the reservoir.

The farm and live stock is in good condition, and the principal farm products were as follows:

Hay	126 tons.
Oats and rye fodder	62 "
Corn fodder and ensilage	305 "
Mangle beets	210 "
Squash	36 "
Pumpkins	6 "
Ice	1,200 "
Turnips	98 "
Carrots	105 "
Parsnips	25 "
Table beets	515 bushels.
Onions	2,700 "
Potatoes	315 "
Tomatoes	1,508 "
Peas	100 "
Bush beans	150 "
Lima beans	36 "
Cucumbers	286 "
Melons	25 "
Beet greens	190 "
Cabbage greens	380 "
Dandelion greens	320 "
Spinach greens	387 "
Pears	25 "
Grapes	2 "
Apples	300 "

Rye	62 bushels.
Currants	176 boxes.
Strawberries	75 “
Raspberries	153 “
Cabbage	31,396 heads.
Lettuce	5,000 “
Cauliflower	200 “
Rhubarb	1,300 pounds.
Milk	297,648 “
Manure	1,187 cords.
Wood	352 “
Celery	5,012 bunches
Radishes	700 “
Asparagus	1,700 “
Eggs	911 dozen.
Chickens	7½ “
Ducks	2 “
Turkeys	1½ “
Bedding plants	958 “

We have a good breed of hogs in our piggery, and it has produced the following income :

Pork slaughtered, 68,548 lbs. @ 7 cts.	\$4,798 36
Sale of live pigs	798 00
Sale of soap grease	61 86
355 cords of manure @ \$2.50	887 50
785 hhds. soft soap @ \$5.00	3,925 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,470 72
Cost of soap stock	75 57
	<hr/>
	<u>\$10,395 15</u>

Gas of a good quality, at an average cost of 55 cents per 1,000 feet, has been made here; but this does not include labor or repairs.

Fines for 1,662 prisoners have been paid, amounting to \$12,095.94, which has been turned over to the collector for

the county. This amount does not go to the credit of the Institution, consequently will not increase our income.

With our large number of inmates, many of them naturally bad, discipline has been fully kept up.

My assistant, George W. Shepardson, and excellent corps of officers, many of whom have been officially connected with me for years, have been faithful, discreet and interested in their work, and are worthy of my confidence.

On account of the dull times, our sewing machines have not been run to their full capacity, and has reduced our income.

We have made for the use of the inmates 2,448 pairs brogans, 576 pairs women's shoes, 552 pairs women's slippers, 1,262 men's coats, 2,168 pairs pants, 1,415 vests, 41 dozen pairs drawers, $84\frac{6}{12}$ dozen woollen shirts, 52 dozen pairs overalls, $49\frac{6}{12}$ dozen cotton shirts, $1\frac{1}{6}$ dozen overcoats, 964 chemises, 610 skirts, 670 dresses, 494 aprons, 695 pairs drawers, 169 tires, 167 head handkerchiefs, 1,718 sheets, 3,447 pillow slips, 700 bed ticks, 299 pillow ticks, 556 bed spreads, 1,956 towels, 572 roller towels, 36 table cloths, 222 clothes bags, 54 bakers' caps, 56 coffee bags, and 157 pairs men's woollen socks.

We have also cut, made, and trimmed, for Long Island, 314 coats, 431 pairs pants, 280 vests, 8 dozen pairs overalls, 4 dozen woollen shirts; for Rainsford Island, 6 dozen coats, 8 dozen boys' night shirts, 9 dozen woollen shirts, $5\frac{2}{3}$ dozen cotton shirts; for Charlestown Almshouse, $1\frac{2}{3}$ dozen coats, 4 dozen pairs pants, $1\frac{2}{3}$ dozen vests, $7\frac{1}{4}$ dozen pairs woollen drawers.

During the year we have given to discharged inmates, upwards of 6,600 articles of clothing, in order that they make a respectable appearance.

The stone department has had an average of 130 male prisoners; the following amount has been cut: 50,877 feet edgestone, 72 catch-basins, 45 curb corners; finished work on hand, 7,313 feet edgestone, 24 catch-basins, 77 curb corners; and of rough stock on hand we have 3,047 feet edgestone, and 31 catch-basins. We have shipped 56,501 feet edgestone, 75 catch-basins, 375 curb corners.

The general good health of the inmates, under the care of the resident physician, Dr. Thomas F. Roche, has been all

we could ask. The hospital has been free from epidemics. With his efficient corps of doctors, nurses and attendants, good work has been accomplished.

Our chaplain and priest have both plenty of work, looking after the welfare of those needing their services. They also visit Long and Rainsford Islands every alternate Sunday. They hold themselves in readiness at all times to visit the sick, and comfort the dying.

Mr. John E. McCarthy and Miss Catherine Berran aid and care for the discharged male and female prisoners.

Dr. David D. Brough and Dr. Benjamin H. Metcalf have left us for other duties. Their faithful service and genial disposition endeared them to us all.

Dr. Paul Carson, from Long Island, and Dr. William Green, from the City Hospital, are filling their positions with credit.

We are indebted to the Health Commission, the doctors, Captain Ranlett, and the crew of the steamer Vigilant, for courtesies extended.

The reports of the resident physician and chaplain are annexed.

In closing, allow me to thank you for the many courtesies received. It is my endeavor to manage this institution with credit to you and the city, and, with your support and those under me, we can accomplish much good.

Very respectfully,

JAMES R. GERRISH,

Superintendent.

ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining Jan. 31, 1896	.	8	2	0	0	10
Admitted . . . . .	.	139	53	5	0	197
		—	—	—	—	—
		147	55	5	0	207
Discharged . . . . .	.	140	54	5	0	199
		—	—	—	—	—
Remaining Jan. 31, 1897	.	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>

During the year there were admitted to this department 18 males and 2 females from the House of Correction who were too sick to leave on expiration of sentence.

There have been 18 deaths during the year.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION DEPARTMENT.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining Jan. 31, 1896 . . .	1,214	305	1,519
Committed	9,273	1,353	10,626
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,487	1,658	12,145
Discharged	9,068	1,312	10,380
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining Jan. 31, 1897 . . .	<u>1,419</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>1,765</u>

Children of sentenced mothers :

Remaining Jan. 31, 1896	12
Admitted	37
	<hr/>
	49
Discharged	39
	<hr/>
Remaining Jan. 31, 1897	<u>10</u>

Of the above, 4 died during the year.

Causes for discharge :

Expired sentence	6,273
Pardoned	2,383
Fines paid	1,662
Died	35
Escaped	12
Bailed	10
Transferred to the House of Correction, South Boston	2
Transferred to the House of Reformation . . .	1
Transferred to jail	1
By order of court	1
	<hr/>
Total	<u>10,380</u>

Offences for which committed :

Drunkenness	8,377
Larceny	597
Assault and battery	562
Vagrant	202
Fornication	163
Idle and disorderly	144
Common nightwalker	69
Walking on railroad track	52
Disturbing the peace	45
Trespass	37
Breaking glass	34
Unlawfully keeping intoxicating liquor for sale,	30
Obstructing sidewalk	27
Non-support	26
Unlawful appropriation	22
Keeping noisy and disorderly house	20
Peddling without license	16
Embezzlement	13
Playing cards on the Lord's day	13
Profanity	11
Assault	10
Lewd and lascivious person	9
Indecent exposure	8
Larceny from person	7
Lying on the grass in the Common	7
Obtaining money by false pretences	6
Vagabond	5
Rescuing a prisoner	5
Malicious injury to personal property	5
Attempt to rescue prisoner	5
Disturbing an assembly	5
Making an affray	5
Violating city ordinance	4
Obtaining property by false pretences	4
Evading payment of car fare	4
Keeping an unlicensed dog	4
Assault with a knife	4
Fast riding	4

Tramp	4
Common drunkard	3
Threats	3
Cruelty to animals	3
Attempt at larceny	3
Indecent assault	3
Malicious injury to real estate	3
Unlawful bathing	3
Throwing missiles in the street	3
Receiving stolen goods	2
Making a bonfire in the street	2
Loitering about a railroad station	2
Obscenity	2
Common beggar	2
Unlawfully using a false measure	2
Playing ball in the street	2
Carrying fish in a vehicle not properly marked	2
Stealing a ride	2
Common railer and brawler	2
Adultery	1
Unlawfully maintaining resort for smoking opium,	1
Disorderly conduct in a public conveyance	1
Neglecting to send minor child to school	1
Fast driving	1
Unlawfully exhibiting children	1
Keeping a common nuisance	1
Refusing to exhibit license	1
Having milk in possession not of a standard quality	1
Unlawfully keeping a boarding-house for babies,	1
Cheating by means of false pretences	1
Defrauding an inn-keeper	1
Allowing vehicle to remain in the street	1
Assuming to be a police-officer	1
Breaking and entering	1
Keeping a house of ill-fame	1
Fraudulent conveyance of property	1
Total	<u>10,626</u>

Sentences of those committed :

Non-payment of fines	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,784
3 days	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
10 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
15 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
20 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
30 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
40 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
60 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
90 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
137 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
179 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
261 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
282 days	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
303 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
1 month	.	.	.	.	.	.	609
2 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	893
3 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,311
4 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	720
5 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	192
6 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	762
7 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
9 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	122
10 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
12 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	65
18 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
24 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>10,626</u>

Of the above 5 men who had escaped were returned to serve the remainder of their sentences ; 1 man and 2 women were transferred from the House of Correction, South Boston ; 8 men were committed as under bonds for six months ; 1 man for four months ; 1 man for three months, and 1 man for two months.

Number sentenced for drunkenness :

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,380
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	997
									<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>8,377</u>

Number sentenced for offences other than drunkenness :

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,892
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	354
									<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>2,246</u>

Number sentenced as common drunkards :

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Female	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
									<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>3</u>

Number sentenced for non-payment of fines and costs for drunkenness :

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,300
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	244
									<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>4,544</u>

Number of times persons committed for non-payment of fines for drunkenness have been committed to the House of Correction :

For the	1st	time	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,275
"	"	2d	"	.	.	.	.	.	705
"	"	3d	"	.	.	.	.	.	342
"	"	4th	"	.	.	.	.	.	267
"	"	5th	"	.	.	.	.	.	172
"	"	6th	"	.	.	.	.	.	104
"	"	7th	"	.	.	.	.	.	85
"	"	8th	"	.	.	.	.	.	61
"	"	9th	"	.	.	.	.	.	72
"	"	10th	"	.	.	.	.	.	54
"	"	11th	"	.	.	.	.	.	45

For the 12th time	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
" " 13th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
" " 14th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
" " 15th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
" " 16th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
" " 17th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
" " 18th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
" " 19th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
" " 20th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
" " 21st "	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
" " 22d "	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
" " 23d "	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
" " 24th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
" " 25th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
" " 26th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
" " 27th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
" " 28th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
" " 29th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
" " 30th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
" " 31st "	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
" " 32d "	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
" " 33d "	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
" " 34th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
" " 35th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" " 36th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
" " 37th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
" " 38th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
" " 39th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" " 40th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" " 41st "	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
" " 42d "	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
" " 43d "	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
" " 44th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" " 45th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" " 46th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" " 51st "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" " 59th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" " 60th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" " 61st "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

61

For the 62d time	1
" " 66th "	1
" " 67th "	1
" " 68th "	2
" " 74th "	1
" " 77th "	1
" " 94th "	1

Total	4,544
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Largest, House of Correction (Men's Department)	1,471
Largest, House of Correction (Women's Department)	369
Largest, Almshouse Department	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Smallest, House of Correction (Men's Department)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,067
Smallest, House of Correction (Women's Department)	.	.	.	.	.	.	292
Smallest, Almshouse Department.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Average, House of Correction (Men's Department)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,278
Average, House of Correction (Women's Department)	.	.	.	.	.	.	323
Average, Almshouse Department	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Total average	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,609

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

DEER ISLAND, Jan. 31, 1897.

JAMES R. GERRISH, ESQ.,

Superintendent of Deer Island Institutions :

DEAR SIR: With much interest in my work, I submit to you my annual report as chaplain and director of music.

The year has been very full of work; more than usual, because of the increased number which is much larger than any previous year. The demand for helpful conversation and letter-writing to families of the inmates has been much more; also doing what I can to secure the pardon of those thought worthy.

The religious services have been faithfully attended to every Sunday, and the spiritual needs of all have been carefully watched.

Services are held forenoon and afternoon. Rev. P. H. Brennan, S.J., has faithfully conducted the morning service. Funeral and baptismal rites have been attended to when called upon.

Owing to the increased number of inmates, the congregations have been quite large, and continue so. The attention given during worship is very marked, and we hope many are encouraged to reform; indeed, we think many are.

Singing at Sunday services is by the inmates of the institution, who are formed into choirs, women in the morning, and men in the afternoon. Miss Clara W. Baker, as organist at Deer Island and Long Island, is ever present for duty, with much interest.

Library. — With reference to this important department of our work, we are glad to record a growing desire for a good class of reading. The library for the women is well furnished with books, papers, and pamphlets, and we were never better supplied with good reading for the men than now, and we expect to be more so in the future. I am much

pleased with the new room for our library, to meet our increasing want which you have so kindly provided.

For reading matter, we are indebted to the Hospital Newspaper Society for which we are grateful. Our chief source of supply is the City Library, who show much interest in our work. We are indebted to the Bible Institute Colportage Association, Chicago, Ill., for the gift of books, very suitable for religious instruction. Their books meet the needs of the inquiring mind, after the religious life.

My interest is great and sincere, for the reform and uplifting of the inmates under your charge now as at any time in the past. May the time soon come when intemperance shall cease, for this is the cause of all our trouble.

Many thanks for your kindly assistance in the various relations of my work.

Very respectfully,

W. B. TOULMIN,

Chaplain and Director of Music.

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

JAMES R. GERRISH, ESQ., *Superintendent of Deer Island Institutions :*

SIR: I herewith respectfully submit the annual report of the institutions under your supervision :

ALMSHOUSE.

Patients remaining in hospital Feb. 1, 1896	10
Admitted :	
Males	144
Females	53
	— 197
Total	<u>207</u>
Discharged	181
Died	18
	— 199
Remaining in hospital Feb. 1, 1897	8
Total	<u>207</u>
Largest number in hospital at one time	17
Smallest “ “ “	2
Daily average	<u>8</u>

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Patients remaining in hospital Feb. 1, 1896	70
Admitted :	
Males	1,043
Females	549
	— 1,592
Total	<u>1,662</u>

Discharged	1,535	
Died	35	
	—	1,570
Remaining in hospital Feb. 1, 1897 . .		92
		<u>1,662</u>
Total		
Largest number in hospital at any time . .		92
Smallest “ “ “ . .		50
Daily average		<u>75</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Number of patients in hospital Feb. 1, 1896 :

Almshouse	10	
House of Correction	70	
	—	80

Admitted :

Almshouse	197	
House of Correction	1,592	
	—	1,789

Total	<u>1,869</u>
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Discharged :

Almshouse	181	
House of Correction	1,535	
	—	1,716

Died :

Almshouse	18	
House of Correction	35	
	—	53

Remaining in hospital Feb. 1, 1897 :

Almshouse	8	
House of Correction	92	

Total	<u>1,869</u>
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Largest number in hospital at one time . .	100
Smallest “ “ “ . .	60
Daily average	<u>83</u>

Deaths not reported in above tables, four prisoners' children.

DISEASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

Classified according to the Nomenclature of Diseases as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1896.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1897.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
GENERAL DISEASES.								
A.								
Typhoid fever.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Peritonitis.....	...	1	....	...	..	1	1	...
Febricula .....	...	48	44	...	...	...	44	4
Intermittent fever.....	...	17	....	17	...	...	17	...
Erysipelas.....	1	19	20	...	...	...	20	...
Anæmia.....	...	2	....	2	...	...	2	...
Chronic malarial poisoning	1	49	8	41	...	...	49	1
Parotiditis.....	...	1	....	...	...	...	....	1
Septicæmia .....	...	1	....	...	...	1	1	..
B.								
Muscular rheumatism .....	...	4	3	1	...	...	4	...
Articular “	3	38	30	8	...	...	38	3
“ “ (chronic).....	...	20	....	15	4	...	19	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	5	20	....	3	12	4	19	6
Cerebral syphilis.....	...	1	....	...	...	1	1	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1896.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1897.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Opium habit.....	...	3	....	2	...	...	2	1
Scrofulosis.....	...	10	....	10	...	...	10	...
Alcoholism	3	216	213	...	...	...	213	6
" (chronic).....	...	10	....	9	...	...	9	1
Delirium tremens	2	150	137	...	...	11	148	4
Marasmus... ..	...	3	....	...	...	3	3	...
Observation	5	45	42	...	...	...	42	8
Malingering .....	...	21	21	...	...	...	21	...
General debility.....	4	68	60	9	...	...	69	3
Senility "	1	9	....	1	8	...	9	1
Acute tuberculosis.....	...	2	....	...	1	1	2	...
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.								
Apoplexy.....	...	5	....	1	...	4	5	...
Paralysis.....	...	4	....	...	3	...	3	1
Locomotor ataxia.....	...	3	....	...	2	...	2	1
Hysteria.....	...	2	....	2	...	...	2	...
Epilepsy.....	...	23	....	...	22	..	22	1
" (alcohol).....	...	2	....	2	...	...	2	...
Neuralgia.....	...	10	9	...	...	...	9	1
" (facial).....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Sciatica	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	...
Pleurodynia .....	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
Lumbago.....	...	12	12	...	...	...	12	...
Cephalalgia .. ..	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	..
Vertigo .....	...	3	....	3	...	...	3	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1896.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1897.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
DISEASES OF THE INTELLECT.								
Insanity.....	5	28	....	...	33	...	33	...
Mania (acute).....	1	2	....	..	2	1	3	...
Melancholia.....	...	5	....	...	5	...	5	...
Dementia.....	3	6	....	...	9	...	9	...
“ (senile).....	...	2	....	...	1	...	1	1
False hearing.....	...	3	....	...	3	...	3	...
Alcoholic insanity.....	...	5	4	1	...	...	5	...
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.								
Functional disease of the heart.....	2	3	....	5	...	...	5	...
Valvular “ “ “ “ .....	...	12	....	2	6	4	12	...
“ “ “ “ (mitral), .....	...	4	....	1	3	...	4	...
“ “ “ “ (aortic). .....	...	2	....	...	2	...	2	...
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.								
Hemoptysis.....	..	14	....	14	...	..	14	...
Bronchitis (acute)	4	62	51	11	...	...	62	4
“ (chronic).....	...	3	....	1	...	...	1	2
Asthma .....	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...
Pneumonia .!.....	11	58	46	...	...	19	65	4
Pleurisy.....	...	3	1	2	...	...	3	...
Laryngitis.....	...	1	....	1	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF FAUCES AND PALATE.								
Tonsilitis.....	...	32	28	...	...	...	28	4
“ (ulc.).....	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1896.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1897.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Tonsillitis (foll.).....	...	45	42	...	...	...	42	3
Pharyngitis.....	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	...
“ (ulc. syph.).....	...	3	....	3	...	...	3	...
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.								
Gastritis.....	...	17	16	...	...	...	16	1
Dyspepsia	5	....	5	...	...	5	...
Gastro-enteritis..	13	13	...	...	...	13	...
Dysentery	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
Diarrhoea	3	32	34	...	...	...	34	1
“ (chronic).....	...	3	....	2	...	1	3	...
Constipation.....	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
Intestinal colic.....	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...
Cholera morbus.....	...	27	26	...	...	...	26	1
Jaundice (catarrh).....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Indigestion	25	25	...	...	...	25	...
Cirrhosis of liver.....	...	4	....	...	2	2	4	...
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.								
Bright's disease (acute).....	...	1	....	...	...	1	1	...
“ “ (chronic)	4	....	...	3	...	3	1
Cystitis.....	...	11	4	5	...	1	10	1
Retention (urine).....	...	2	....	2	...	...	2	...
DISEASES OF WOMEN.								
Engorged breasts.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Metritis	1	....	1	...	...	1	...
Endometritis.....	1	2	....	3	...	...	3	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1896.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1897.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Vaginitis (specific).....	...	30	18	12	...	...	30	...
Uterine fibroid.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysmenorrhœa.....	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Menorrhagia.....	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...
Pregnancy.....	2	17	6	...	11	...	17	2
Abortion.....	1	3	3	...	...	...	3	1
Amenorrhœa	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Metrorrhagia.....	1	5	...	5	...	...	5	1
DISEASES OF THE CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.								
Erythema.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Psoriasis	6	...	6	...	...	6	...
Uticaria.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Eczema.....	...	5	...	4	1	...	5	...
“ (capitis).....	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Herpes circinatus.....	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	...
Pediculi (capitis).....	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
Pediculi (vest.)	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ (pubis.)	40	40	...	...	...	40	...
Scabies.....	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
VENEREAL DISEASES.								
Gonorrhœa.....	...	50	40	10	...	...	50	...
Phimosi.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Paraphimosis.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bubo.....	...	13	10	2	...	...	12	1
Chancre.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1896.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1897.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Chancroids. ....	...	29	28	...	...	...	28	1
Orchitis. ....	...	9	2	7	...	...	9	...
Stricture of urethra (org.)	1	7	....	8	...	...	8	...
“ “ “ (spasm) ....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Syphilis	1	11	....	11	...	...	11	1
“ (secondary) ....	...	2	....	2	...	...	2	...
“ (tertiary)	3	17	....	18	...	...	18	2
Venereal warts. ....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
INJURIES.								
Burns. ....	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
Frost-bite. ....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Man-bite. ....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Contusions ....	...	37	34	...	...	...	34	3
“ of eye ....	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	...
Incised wounds. ....	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...
Lacerated wounds. ....	...	12	12	...	...	...	12	...
“ “ (scalp)	2	32	33	...	...	...	33	1
“ “ (face) ....	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	...
“ “ (hands) ....	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	...
“ “ (leg) ....	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	...
Bullet wound. ....	...	2	....	...	...	...	...	2
Sprain of wrist. ....	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	3
“ “ ankle	1	11	9	...	...	...	9	...
“ “ thumb. ....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Dislocation of shoulder.	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	...
Fracture of skull. ....	...	1	....	...	...	1	1	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1896.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1897.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Fracture of nose	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ “ inf. maxilla.....	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
“ “ radius (colles).....	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ “ ribs.....	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	1
“ “ humerus.....	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	1
“ “ fibula.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ “ Os. Calcis.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
“ “ toe	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ “ metacarp.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
UNCLASSIFIED.								
Varicose veins.....	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Necrosis jaw.....	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
“ tibia	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Hemorrhoids	10	2	8	..	...	10	...
Fistula-in ano	1	8	...	1	8	...	9	...
Abscess.....	...	18	17	...	...	...	17	1
“ (alveolar).....	1	13	14	...	...	...	14	...
“ (palmar)	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ (cervical).....	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
“ (axillary).....	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
“ (labial).....	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
“ (perineal)....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Mastitis	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Varicose ulcers.....	2	9	4	6	...	...	10	1
Ulcers.....	1	24	20	4	...	...	24	1
Hernia, inguinal..	10	...	...	10	...	10	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1896.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1897.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Hernia, umbilical	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Furuncle	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
Furunculosis	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Carbuncle	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Felon	1	5	5	...	...	...	5	1
Hydrocele	6	...	6	...	...	6	...
Torticollis	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Cellulitis	32	31	...	...	...	31	1
Ingrowing toe-nails	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
Synovitis	8	2	6	...	...	8	...
Umbilical hemorrhage	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Carcinoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amputation of leg (old)	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
DISEASES OF THE EYE.								
Conjunctivitis	2	32	28	6	...	...	34	...
Corneal ulcer	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	...
Foreign body in cornea	8	8	...	...	...	8	...
Iritis	14	8	2	...	...	10	4
Blindness	5	...	...	5	...	5	...
Trichiasis	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE EAR.								
Chronic inflammation (middle ear)	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Otorrhœa	8	4	4	...	...	8	...
Total.	80	2057	1481	334	165	57	2037	100

NOTE. — Some cases not admitted to the hospitals are included in this classification, which will account for the difference in the number of admissions between the above statistics and the proceeding tables.

During the past year 1,662 inmates of the House of Correction were admitted to the hospital, and received treatment. Of this number 35 have died. There were also 207 paupers admitted. In the nursery 49 children were cared for.

There were 6 births — 3 male and 3 female children.

The new ward, which has recently been added to the male side of the hospital is about completed, and we hope to occupy it in another week. This addition was very much needed.

Dr. Brough, who was appointed a Medical Inspector for the Board of Health, was succeeded as Port and Assistant Resident Physician by Dr. Paul Carson, Dec. 9, 1896. Dr. B. H. Metcalf resigned as Assistant Port Physician, Oct. 1, 1896, and was succeeded by Dr. Carson. Dr. William H. Greene was appointed Assistant Port Physician, Dec. 9, 1896. Dr. John A. Hickey, our interne, resigned Oct. 1, 1896, to enter upon private practice.

Rev. Father Brennan, S. J., and Rev. Mr. Toulmin attend to the spiritual welfare of the sick.

Thanking you for the many courtesies extended me, I am,

Very respectfully,

THOMAS F. ROCHE, M.D.,

Resident Physician.

DEER ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR, Feb. 1, 1897.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SOUTH BOSTON, FEB. 1, 1897.

E. C. MARSHALL, ESQ., *Institutions Commissioner* :

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report and statistics relating to the Suffolk County House of Correction for the year ending with Jan. 31, 1897 :

We have no material change in the conduct of the institution to note. Industries continue as before. Some of the men at times have been idle, owing to the depression in business ; it being understood we have no contracts, but take such work as we may obtain at going rates for the kind and quality of work we are able to accomplish.

As compared with last year, we have 296 less committals, and a daily average of 50.47 less than in 1895-96. The reduced numbers enabled us to vacate our barn-like dormitory August 22, 1896. At this date our normal accommodations are full. Should the numbers increase — I see no reason why they will not — we shall soon be obliged to again resort to the dormitory. In this connection, I would again urge immediate action, so that in the near future larger and better quarters can be provided for those who may be sentenced by our courts.

Reports of Visiting Physician Dr. W. B. Bancroft and Chaplain Rev. S. Stanley Searing are attached.

Thanks to you are hereby tendered, and to all others who aid and encourage us in our work.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. WHITON, *Master*.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining Jan. 31, 1896 . . .	572	68	640
Committed by courts . . .	684	143	827
Transferred from other institutions . .	5	1	6
Returned from escape . . .	8	0	8

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Returned from lunatic hospitals	1	0	1
Revoked permit by Prison Commissioners	2	0	2
Total	1,272	212	1,484
Discharged	776	145	921
Remaining Jan. 31, 1897	496	67	563
Largest number during the year . . . . .	.	.	641
Smallest number during the year . . . . .	.	.	497
Average number during the year :			
Males . . . . .	.	.	511.85
Females . . . . .	.	.	59.69
Total . . . . .	.	.	571.54

The record of weight of prisoners discharged during the year is as follows :

Five hundred and ninety-seven gained 5,024 lbs. ; 246 lost 1,459 lbs. ; 78 neither gained or lost.

Average gain per prisoner, 3 lbs., 14 oz.

Causes for discharge :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Expired sentence	620	127	747
Fines paid (amounting to \$790.)	16	2	18
By order Municipal Court for non-payment of fine, after serving three months	15	6	21
Pardoned by Governor	8	1	9
Pardoned by Commissioner	59	5	64
By order of Commissioners of Prisons	2	0	2
Transferred to other institutions	17	2	19
Transferred to lunatic hospitals	14	1	15
Died	3	1	4
Bailed	3	0	3
Sent to State Prison by Superior Court	3	0	3

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sentence annulled by Superior Court .	1	0	1
Committed suicide	1	0	1
Escaped	14	0	14
Total	<u>776</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>921</u>

Offences for which committed:

	Males.	Females.
Larceny	196	9
Drunkenness	108	87
Assault and battery	68	3
Breaking and entering	53	0
Larceny in a building	20	0
Larceny from the person	19	3
Assault and battery with a knife	14	0
Idle and disorderly	14	6
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	13	3
Receiving stolen goods	13	0
Forgery and uttering	12	0
Indecent exposure	11	0
Assault and battery on an officer	8	0
Indecent assault	7	0
Fornication	5	8
Being a vagabond	6	0
Attempt to break and enter	5	0
Unnatural and lascivious act	5	0
Attempt to commit larceny from the person,	5	0
Robbery	5	0
Adultery	5	0
Non-support of wife	4	0
Embezzlement	4	0
Assault with intent to rob	4	0
Unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors	6	4
Unlawfully exposing and keeping for sale intoxicating liquors	4	1
Cheating by false pretences	3	0
Assault with intent to commit rape	3	0
Polygamy	3	0

	Males.	Females.
Obtaining property or money on false pre- tences	4	0
Passing a worthless note	1	0
Larceny from express wagon	2	0
Attempt to commit larceny	2	0
Larceny from realty	2	0
Having burglarious tools	2	0
Rescuing prisoner from officer	2	0
Perjury	2	0
Assault with loaded pistol	3	0
Attempt to commit larceny in building	2	0
Creating disturbance in public conveyance, Manslaughter	2	0
Having indecent pictures for public ex- hibition	3	0
Common and notorious thief	2	0
Assault with intent to commit larceny	2	0
Obtaining entertainment at an inn fraud- ulently	2	0
Keeping a house of ill-fame	1	4
Fraudulently conveying property held under conditional contract of sale	1	1
Assault and battery with a stiletto	1	0
Assault and battery with a dangerous weapon	1	0
Assault with intent to murder	1	0
Threatening to do bodily harm	1	0
Unlawful appropriation	1	0
Disturbing the peace	1	0
Having dangerous weapon	1	0
Pedling without a license	1	0
Lewd and lascivious person	1	0
Attempting to rescue prisoner from an officer	1	0
Promoting policy lottery	1	0
Violation of the observance of the Lord's day	1	0
Violation of a rule of the Metropolitan Park Commission	1	0

	Males.	Females.
Escaping from House of Correction	1	0
Malicious injury to personal property	1	0
Rape	2	0
Being a vagrant	1	0
Keeping disorderly house	0	4
Common drunkard	0	2
Unlawfully maintaining liquor nuisance	0	2
Common nightwalker	0	4
Common railer and brawler	0	1
Assault and battery with a flat-iron	0	1
Attempting to pass a worthless note	2	0
Selling obscene prints	1	0
Assault with intent to commit sodomy	1	0
Wantonly breaking glass	1	0
Assault with a razor	1	0
	<hr/> 684	<hr/> 143

SENTENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Fines	67	15
Sureties	3	0
15 days	1	0
30 "	9	0
60 "	4	2
90 "	2	0
1 month	7	8
2 months	27	10
3 "	64	34
4 "	47	21
5 "	7	2
6 "	169	33
8 "	15	4
9 "	26	2
10 "	6	0
12 "	82	8
15 "	2	0
16 "	1	0
18 "	36	0
20 "	1	0

							Males.	Females.
24 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	3
30 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	0
36 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	1
42 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
48 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
60 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0
							<u>684</u>	<u>143</u>

AGES OF PRISONERS COMMITTED.

							Males.	Females.
Under 20 years.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	1
20 to 29	"	(inclusive)	.	.	.	.	316	64
30 " 39	"	"	.	.	.	.	204	49
40 " 49	"	"	.	.	.	.	86	24
50 " 59	"	"	.	.	.	.	30	4
60 " 69	"	"	.	.	.	.	6	1
70 " 79	"	"	.	.	.	.	4	0
							<u>684</u>	<u>143</u>

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED TO THIS INSTITUTION.

							Males.	Females.
First .	.	.	.	.	.	.	477	107
Second	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	22
Third	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	8
Fourth	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3
Fifth	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1
Sixth	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2
Seventh	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
Eighth	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0
Ninth	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0
Tenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Eleventh	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Twelfth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Thirteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Fourteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Fifteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Thirty-second	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
							<u>684</u>	<u>143</u>

<i>Nativity :</i>						United States.	Foreign.
Massachusetts	.	.	.	.	.	333	
New York	.	.	.	.	.	31	
Maine	.	.	.	.	.	33	
Rhode Island	.	.	.	.	.	13	
Pennsylvania	.	.	.	.	.	10	
New Hampshire	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Connecticut	.	.	.	.	.	9	
Ohio	.	.	.	.	.	6	
New Jersey	.	.	.	.	.	6	
Georgia	.	.	.	.	.	5	
District of Columbia	.	.	.	.	.	5	
North Carolina	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Maryland	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Alabama	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Virginia	.	.	.	.	.	13	
Vermont	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Florida	.	.	.	.	.	2	
South Carolina	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Arkansas	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Wisconsin	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Illinois	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Kentucky	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Michigan	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Missouri	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Tennessee	.	.	.	.	.	1	
California	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Indiana	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.		136
Provinces	.	.	.	.	.		58
Italy	.	.	.	.	.		37
England	.	.	.	.	.		30
Canada	.	.	.	.	.		17
Scotland	.	.	.	.	.		9
Germany	.	.	.	.	.		6
Russia	.	.	.	.	.		4
Norway	.	.	.	.	.		4
Austria	.	.	.	.	.		3
Newfoundland	.	.	.	.	.		2

	United States.						Foreign.
West Indies	2
France	2
Sweden	3
Turkey	2
Bermuda	2
Cape Breton	2
Poland	1
Denmark	2
East Indies	1
Algiers	1
At sea	1
Born in United States	502	
“ “ Foreign Countries		325

Number committed from each court :

Municipal Criminal Court . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	346
Superior “ “ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	291
Chelsea Police Court . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	83
South Boston District Court . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	71
Roxbury “ “ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
East Boston “ “ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Dorchester “ “ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Charlestown “ “ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
							827

Number committed and discharged during the year :

COMMITTED.			1896.	DISCHARGED.		
Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
88	6	94	February	86	11	97
54	15	69	March	66	10	76
55	10	65	April	71	14	85
70	17	87	May	82	21	103
88	15	103	June	61	11	72
49	4	53	July	89	13	102
25	4	29	August	70	7	77
41	19	60	September	47	15	62
53	11	64	October	75	15	90

COMMITTED.			1896.	DISCHARGED.		
Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
48	12	60	November	44	11	55
73	13	86	December	49	11	60
			1897.			
56	18	74	January	36	6	42
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	Total.	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
700	144	844		776	145	921

Whole number committed during the year :

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	684
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	143
Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.	766
Minors	.	.	.	.	.	.	61
White	.	.	.	.	.	.	767
Colored	.	.	.	.	.	.	60

Miscellaneous :

Married	.	.	.	.	.	.	290.
Persons who cannot read or write	.	.	.	.	.	.	58
Persons who can read but not write	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Persons born in Massachusetts who cannot read or write	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

BOSTON, Jan. 31, 1897.

TO COL. JOHN C. WHITON, *Master of the House of Correction* :

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the Medical Department of this institution for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897 :

Patients remaining in Hospital Feb. 1, 1896	16
Number admitted since	276
Total number treated in hospital Feb. 1, 1896, to Jan. 31, 1897, inclusive	292
Number discharged	272
“ died	5
Remaining in hospital Jan. 31, 1897	15

The following list gives the names of the diseases and the number of times patients have been treated in the hospital:

MEDICAL.

Alcoholism	27	Headache	3
Aneurism of aorta	1	Heart disease, valvular	2
Asthma	1	Heart disease, tobacco	3
Bronchitis	6	Hemorrhage, pulmonary,	2
Broncho-pneumonia	1	Hyperidrosis	1
Cholera morbus	1	Hysteria	2
Constipation	2	Influenza	4
Cystitis	1	Insane	15
Dementia paralytic	1	Jaundice	1
Diarrhœa	4	Laryngitis	1
Dyspepsia	2	Lumbago	3
Eczema	1	Malaria	7
Erysipelas	3	Malingerer	27
Febricula	3	Masturbation	2
Gastritis	6	Melancholia	3

Miscarriage	1	Tuberculosis, glandular,	10
Neuralgia	3	Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	10
Nostalgia	1	Tapeworm	2
Opium habit	5	Ulcer, gastric	1
Polymia	1	Urticaria	1
Rheumatism	6	Under observation	2
Syphilis	5		—
Tonsillitis	14		198

SURGICAL.

Abscess	10	Ingrowing nail	1
Adinitis	5	Iritis	6
Appendicitis	1	Mammitis	1
Boil	3	Ophthalmia	1
Bruise	4	Orchitis	1
Burn	1	Otitis	4
Cancer, omental	1	Paraphimosis	1
Cancer, intestinal	1	Piles	4
Carbuncle	3	Scald	1
Chancroid	2	Sprain	7
Cunjunctivitis	6	Stye	1
Fistula, anal	2	Tumor of eyelid	1
Fracture, rib	1	Ulcer	3
Gonorrhœa	3	Wound, incised	1
Hernia, inguinal	1		—
Inflamed jaw	1		78

Four men have died during the year, one from cancer of the omentum, one from cancer of the intestine, one from internal hemorrhage and one man committed suicide by hanging. One woman died from peritonitis.

Fourteen men and one woman have been adjudged to be insane, and have been transferred to hospitals for the insane.

One man has been returned from an insane hospital as cured.

Respectfully,

W. B. BANCROFT,

Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1897.

COL. JOHN C. WHITON, *Master of the House of Correction* :

SIR: As chaplain and librarian of this institution it is my duty and privilege to submit the following report for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897 :

STATISTICS.

The following is an abbreviated statement of donations made to the library during the past twelve months :

	Volumes.
Inmates donation	417
By Mrs. Spooner	817
By the Hospital Newspaper Society (Mrs. Guild),	115
Various sources	40
By Mr. D. L. Moody	971
Periodicals	1,260
Rebound	1,035

The foregoing table of statistics needs a word or two of explanation in order that it may be definitely understood why so many volumes are reported received while there may not be that number of extra books in the library; the reason is that often after extracting the advertisements from magazines we are obliged to put three or four together in order to make a book sufficiently large to bind, while several thousand volumes were donated by Mrs. Spooner and friends, the number of books added to the library was 817. The same may be said of "periodicals," only that it takes a greater number of weekly illustrated papers (and such like) to make one library book. Last year we reported 832 books destroyed against 1,253 the year before; this year we are happy to say we have no such item, for while many books are discarded from the library list on account of being badly worn

they are utilized as shop books, and are read during enforced idleness, until they are positively worn out. Our provisional system was a success, and recently a new catalogue has been made which we hope to distribute in a few weeks, so that inmates may be able to be supplied regularly with such books as they may themselves select. It should be borne in mind that books that are sent to us are not new books, but such as are considerably worn when received; therefore they cannot be expected to last as long when they are read so constantly, and are perpetually changing hands. The chaplain feels disposed to ask that a small appropriation may be made annually for the purchase of such books as are necessary; that the library may be supplied with fresh reading matter from time to time. I also feel thoroughly convinced that it is a mistake to put the Old Testament Scriptures into the hands of the inmates unless specially asked for by those who are able to appreciate them. If, within the statute, I would like to suggest that the New Testament be given generally, and that a book of large print be selected.

The chapel services have been held without interruption every Sunday at 1.15 P.M. We have had quite a number of speakers, clergymen, and others, who have shown great interest in our religious and moral work, and have gladly responded to invitations to say a word of encouragement to those who were waiting to hear a word of helpfulness. The chaplain has interviewed a large number of men and women whose names were on the monthly discharge list, besides advising many who have come to him from day to day for counsel and help.

I wish here to thank the Commissioner and his assistants for furthering my work, and for his personal visit to our chapel service, and the encouragement it gave to us all. I also wish to express my personal gratitude to the master, officers, and matrons, for the many courtesies received, and for the various agencies of helpfulness by which I have been enabled to prosecute my duties with so much satisfaction.

Respectfully submitted,

S. STANLEY SEARING,

Chaplain.

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL.

LONG ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR, Feb. 1, 1897.

ERNEST C. MARSHALL,

Institutions Commissioner :

DEAR SIR: I respectfully submit the annual report of this institution for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897.

In addition to the tables of admissions, discharges, ages at admission, etc., usually accompanying the annual report of this institution, I have this year included tables which give statistics relative to occupation of paupers admitted, cause of coming to almshouse, habits as to use of intoxicants by self and parents, and comparative table of admissions, etc., thinking that they might be not only interesting but instructive.

As the subject of passes and permits, as granted at this institution, allowing frequent trips to the city in one case, and easy admission on the other, has been considerably discussed in the past, and efforts are now being made to remedy the evils, I have compiled some statistics relative to it. These, showing the results under the old, will give us some data to judge of the benefits of the new system.

The comparative table of admissions, etc., shows that, while the daily average remains nearly the same this year as last, the number of admissions has fallen off greatly; in fact, there were less admissions than in any year since 1891. I attribute this falling off to the fact that, as it was made more difficult for an inmate to secure a permit, inmates have been more cautious about demanding too frequent discharges, fearing they might not be able to obtain a new permit to return whenever they desired.

The new regulation, put in force Dec. 15, 1896, which requires inmates to sign an agreement to remain in the institution at least thirty days, will have a tendency to still further

decrease the total number of yearly admissions and discharges, though I do not think it will affect the number of new admissions, and will probably increase somewhat our daily average.

The 1,310 total admissions represent but 872 different individuals. Of these, 385 were admitted for the first time. Of the 504 men admitted, 244, or 48 per cent., have been recent inmates of penal institutions. Of the 368 women, 184, or 50 per cent., have been inmates of penal institutions.

The table of admissions and passes does not show that many inmates have been granted numerous permits, as but twenty-six individuals were admitted over three times, and as to passes, only twenty-nine persons were allowed more than four passes during the year. The table which gives the number of times each individual has left the island, whether on a pass or a discharge, will give you, however, the best idea of the movement to and from the city.

It is interesting to note that out of the 872 different individuals admitted during the year, all but twenty-nine are addicted to the use of liquor.

Discipline has been good throughout the year, and easily maintained. Forty-eight different inmates were placed in solitary confinement. Six of these were locked up twice each, and one young woman was locked up five times, four of which were for assault on a matron. She was finally taken into the East Boston court, where she was sentenced to Sherborn for two years. Twenty-one punishments were for refusing to work, 13 for assault, 13 for using profane, obscene, and violent language, and creating a general disturbance, and 11 for various reasons — intoxication, destroying institution property, etc. Half of the punishments were in the months of February, September and November. Nearly every inmate punished has been at some time an inmate of a penal institution, and the most of them belong to the class known as "old rounders." The large majority of the inmates seem happy and contented, and have been cheerful and willing workers.

All of the able-bodied men, except those necessary to do the "detail work" in the institution and hospital, have been

kept busy during the year on "outside work," such as grading and road-building. We get very little farm work out of our men, as they go out too early in the spring, and come back too late in the fall to be of much use in farming, so that this year, as in the past, we have been obliged to depend upon Deer Island for farm labor. Roads have been built to the cemetery, the barn, the superintendent's house and at the dormitory — about 350 yards in all — and the road to the back wharf repaired. Much work has been done in grading around the dormitory and superintendent's house. We have spent also a great deal of time and much labor in building bulkheads to protect the cliff back of the dormitory and the embankment to the west of the front wharf, and prevent their washing away. This work has had to be done year after year, as the winter storms undo most of the previous summer's work, so we have tried this year to make the work of a more substantial character, that it may last more than one season.

The following list gives the number of new articles manufactured for our own use in our sewing-rooms, showing in a measure the amount of work done there. If we had more machines we could make nearly all of the men's outside clothing, and save the expense that we are now under of having the work done at Deer Island: Aprons, 456; bed-ticks, 189; clothes-bags, 70; chemises, 684; men's wool drawers, 670 pairs; women's cotton drawers, 223 pairs; women's dresses, 705; infants' dresses, 18; woollen hose, 14 pairs; jumpers, 86; nightgowns, 461; nightshirts, 199; overalls, 287 pairs; women's petticoats, 539; infants' petticoats, 39; pillow-ticks, 114; officers' pillow-slips, 78; inmates' pillow-slips, 458; infants' slips, 34; wool shirts, 925; cotton shirts, 1,008; infants' shirts, 24; officers' sheets, 94; inmates' sheets, 1,364; wool socks, 198 pairs; tea-bags, 120; officers' towels, 236; inmates' towels, 1,480; waists, 68.

The reservoir was drained and cleaned last August, and in September the upper portion was re-concreted; this work was necessary from the fact that as this portion was but partially concreted at first, and that, too, in the winter, the



CHAPEL, LONG ISLAND.

frost got into the concrete, cracked it, and caused the reservoir to leak. The reservoir is now in good condition.

The past has been the first in five years that we have had an uninterrupted supply of water from the city ; but, notwithstanding this fact, we have been obliged to run our fire-pump a large portion of the time to get a sufficient amount of water-pressure, thus again demonstrating the wisdom of connecting it with the main in such a manner as to enable us to put pressure on the main supply to the institution buildings. It seems hard, however, that we should be obliged to adopt this method to get water, at an expense, say, of \$500 yearly, knowing the cause, *i.e.*, the sale of water to Fort Warren and towboats.

Last summer the arrangement of the steam-pipes to the hospital and dormitory was so changed as to do away with nearly 1,500 feet of pipe, of various sizes ; by thus getting rid of so many square feet of radiating surface, and the consequent loss of steam, we expect to make a great saving in fuel.

Since last September workmen from the electrical department have been at work here making alterations in our lighting system ; the main institution building has been re-wired for 200 lights, and fixtures for same put up ; a new pole line run to the barn and the barn re-wired ; the cut-out boxes in hospital and dormitory have been changed from attics to open wards ; 2,000 feet of 2-inch pipe for underground wires have been laid. The following work remains to be done : Fire-room and laundry re-wired, wires to be changed in engine-room and feeders in fire-room, and the installation of a fire-alarm system to connect different parts of the different buildings with the engine-room. I might say at this point that we need very much more electrical power ; at present if either of our dynamos gives out we have to go short of either heat or light.

All the buildings are in good repair, but are only kept so by unremitting attention ; the stock of furniture, utensils, clothing and bedding are in good condition, and fairly abundant ; the wharves are in good repair ; both were painted last summer. I would recommend that all the outside wood-

work, trimmings, etc., on the hospital and dormitory be given at least two coats of paint in the spring; it is necessary that this be done for the preservation of the wood, and to prevent its warping away from the cement.

The following minor alterations and improvements have been made during the year: Storm porches have been built and put up for the exposed doors of the hospital and dormitory; a half partition has been erected in the men's dining-room; by this we are able to somewhat better classify the men at meal time, and are enabled to have the prisoners and inmates eat at the same time, thus saving many working hours; the doctors' and officers' dining-rooms have been thrown into one, the doctors being moved to the hospital; this gives us a large, light and cheerful dining-room for the officers, something that was greatly needed, as the old one was dark, cramped and very unattractive. Nearly all the woodwork in the main building has been scraped, cleaned and oiled; a coal-bin built at the dormitory, three new outlets built for sewers, and a fourth repaired, and an underpinning of granite paving blocks put under the new chapel, which before rested on brick piers.

During the winter months there are many days when it is almost impossible for a woman to get from the dormitory to the other buildings, and many more that it is disagreeable; in order to obviate this I would recommend that an underground passage be built from the dormitory to the hospital; this can be done at very little expense. I would also recommend the placing of electric lights between the buildings.

We have recently established a school for illiterates in the male department of the almshouse, and have selected about twenty pupils, from a much larger number, as the most promising. This is in the nature of an experiment, and just what we shall be able to accomplish it is impossible to say, as the time has been too short to judge.

On December 15, the following order was issued by the Institutions Commissioner: "Any person admitted to any almshouse of this city shall be so admitted only upon signing an agreement that he will remain in the house to which he will be sent until the last Saturday of the month next

succeeding his admission, and, if he does not apply for his discharge at least five days prior to said last Saturday, that he will remain until the last Saturday of the month in which he shall so apply, unless sooner released by order of the Commissioner; and that he will comply with all the regulations of the house, and the directions of the officers thereof." Since that date, every one entering this institution has signed such an agreement, and all inmates who were here on that date, except a few of the old, the feeble-minded, and some hospital patients, were required to sign an agreement to the same effect.

From the summary of crops appended, it will be seen that the farm has been fully as productive as usual. We suffered somewhat from the ravages of the army worm last summer, but were able, by hard work, to confine them to one field, an oat patch of about three acres. The drop in the amount of milk is due to the fact that we have had six cows less, on the average, than in previous years. We recently purchased twelve cows, but this addition to our herd has been offset by the fact that the Cattle Commissioners have condemned ten of our original herd as tuberculous. A great misfortune, as six out of the lot were among the best milkers we had.

Last spring about ten acres were fenced off from the pasture and placed under cultivation; the coming spring we expect to fence off about as much more. We shall then have all the land under cultivation that we can properly handle. It has been our practice to set out as many trees as possible each spring. A few of them live; most of them do not. This year we set out about 250. We have put 180 cords of manure on the cultivated land the past year; we have gathered 75 cords of sea-weed from the beach, and gotten out 40 cords of muck to aid us in producing fertilizing material.

I would recommend that a building be built to be used expressly as a "tie-up" for the cattle; that a suitable green-house be built, and that a carpenter shop, much larger than the present one, be put up, and that we use the old one for a paint shop.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the different heads of departments, and the other employees, for their hearty co-operation in our work the past year. I wish also to thank you for the kindness and consideration shown me.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES H. COGSWELL,

Superintendent.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC., AT ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 31, 1897.

Remaining Jan. 31, 1897:

Males	488
Females	327

Total	815
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Admitted :

Males	791
Females	519

Total	1,310
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Discharged :

Males	749
Females	525

Total	1,272
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------

Discharged by death :

Males	68
Females	75

Total	143
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Largest number during the year :

Males	515
Females	355

Total	870
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Smallest number during the year :

Males	278
Females	299

Total	577
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Average number during the year :

Males	380
Females	326

Total	706
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Remaining Jan. 31, 1897 :

Males	511
Females	342
	<hr/>
Total	853

AGES OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

MALES.					FEMALES.				
Under 20 years . . .	38	Under 20 years . . .	14						
20 to 30 " . . .	107	20 to 30 " . . .	39						
30 " 40 " . . .	236	30 " 40 " . . .	108						
40 " 50 " . . .	216	40 " 50 " . . .	97						
50 " 60 " . . .	94	50 " 60 " . . .	123						
60 " 70 " . . .	63	60 " 70 " . . .	90						
70 " 80 " . . .	29	70 " 80 " . . .	38						
80 " 90 " . . .	8	80 " 90 " . . .	10						
	<hr/>		<hr/>						
	791		519						

SUMMARY OF CROPS, ETC.

60 tons of hay.	
75 " " corn fodder.	
20 " " oats for fodder.	
2 " " squash.	
1 " " pumpkins.	
2,000 bushels of mangels.	
600 " " sweet corn.	
620 " " onions.	
180 " " white turnips.	
600 " " ruttabaga turnips.	
275 " " beets.	
300 " " carrots.	
200 " " tomatoes.	
200 " " peas.	
70 " " string beans.	
400 " " parsnips.	
280 " " potatoes.	
200 " " onion sets.	

2 bushels of peppers.
 8,000 heads of cabbage.
 3,500 " " celery.
 1,400 " " lettuce.
 400 bunches radishes.
 10 barrels of cucumbers.
 80 " " beet greens.
 500 lbs. of rhubarb.
 11,296 " " pork.
 3,000 bedding plants for decorating grounds.
 48,596 quarts of milk.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL ADMISSIONS, DAILY AVERAGE,
ETC., FOR PAST EIGHT YEARS.

YEAR.	Total Admissions.	First Admissions.	Number Remaining at Date of Annual Report.	Daily Average.
1889.....	1,273	....	847	816
1890.....	1,154	332	862	746
1891.....	1,273	453	926	813
1892.....	1,352	441	992	812
1893.....	1,705	379	919	728
1894.....	1,951	364	960	806
1895.....	1,501	352	815	693
1896.....	1,310	385	853	706

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TIMES INMATES HAVE
BEEN ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.
One time	427	297
Two times	118	57
Three "	24	14
Four "	11	7
Five "	1	4
Six "	0	0
Seven "	1	0
Nine "	0	2

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TIMES INMATES HAVE
BEEN ALLOWED PASSES DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.
One time	248	112
Two times	87	30
Three "	37	9
Four "	19	4
Five "	11	1
Six "	5	0
Seven "	3	0
Eight "	3	1
Nine "	1	3
Ten "	1	3

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TIMES INMATES HAVE
GONE TO CITY DURING THE YEAR ON PASSES
AND DISCHARGE.

	Males.	Females.
One time	340	193
Two times	212	116
Three "	90	36
Four "	52	23
Five "	28	9
Six "	18	6
Seven "	5	2
Eight "	6	4
Nine "	2	3
Ten "	0	2
Eleven times	1	0
Seventeen times	1	0

NUMBER OF INMATES WHO USE LIQUOR.

Males	520
Females	323
Total	843

NUMBER OF INMATES WHOSE PARENTS USED LIQUOR.

Males	258
Females	153
Total	411

CAUSES GIVEN FOR COMING TO ALMSHOUSE.

	Males.	Females.
Destitution and out of work	199	164
Sickness	221	118
Drink	84	74
Injury		12
	<hr/> 504	<hr/> 368

OCCUPATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

	Males.		Males.
Laborers	271	Bookbinder	1
Teamsters	36	Car inspector	1
Painters	26	Furniture finishers	2
Carpenters	9	Cigar packer	1
Shoemakers	7	Insurance agent	1
Stonecutters	3	Master builder	1
Polishers	5	Professor of boxing	1
Salesmen	2	Marble worker	1
Hostlers	7	Stove repairer	1
Firemen	7	Rubber cutter	1
Ropemakers	4	Watchmaker	1
Seamen	10	Spring-bed maker	1
Upholsterers	2	Tool grinder	1
Tinsmiths	3	Sash-maker	1
Agents	2	Baker	1
Bar-tenders	2	Trunkmakers	2
Clerks	4	Leather dresser	1
Butchers	4	Mill hand	1
Engineers	3	Telegraph operator	1
Glass-blower	1	Varnisher	1
Carriage-makers	2	Fur polisher	1
Gasfitter	1	Carriage trimmer	1
Boot and shoe manuf.	1	Broom maker	1
Box manufacturer	1	Veterinary surgeon	1
Quarry-man	1	No occupation	64
	Females.		Females.
Housework	249	Seamstresses	27
Laundresses	34	Sailmakers	3

	Females.		Females.
Stewardess	1	Waitresses	15
Cooks	32	Pedlers	3
Nurses	4		

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR INMATES AT BOSTON ALMS- HOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR.

1. Inmates immediately upon their arrival at the alms-house, unless excused by a physician, must take a bath and change their citizen's clothing for a full outfit of institution clothes. Inmates will not be allowed to wear any of their own clothing while in the institution except by express permission of the Superintendent, and all money must be given to the Superintendent for safe keeping.

2. Inmates must rise at 5.15 A.M., and retire at 8 P.M., at which time all lights must be turned down. The gong will be sounded at those hours.

3. The regular hours for labor will be from 7 to 11.45 A.M., and from 1 to 4.45 P.M.

4. Hours for meals will be breakfast, 6 A.M.; dinner, 12 M.; supper, 5 P.M.

5. Smoking is prohibited within 1,500 feet of any building, or in the building outside of the regular smoking rooms.

6. Male inmates are positively forbidden, except on business, to walk or loiter on that portion of the island lying east of the male institution building; females, that portion of the island lying west of the female building.

7. Communication, either written or oral, between male and female inmates is forbidden except by express permission of the Superintendent.

8. Inmates are forbidden, except on business, to enter the barn or other out-buildings, or to loiter about them or the wharves.

9. Inmates must be bathed at least once a week, and cleanliness both in person and in habits will be enforced. Male inmates must be at their bedside at 11 A.M., and female inmates at 2.30 P.M., every Sunday to undergo inspection of clothing.

10. Profane, obscene, and impertinent language, disorderly or insubordinate conduct, talking in the dormitories after retiring, wilful destruction of institution property, annoying "cranky" or feeble-minded inmates are strictly prohibited.

11. Inmates must perform such work as may be assigned to them faithfully and well, and obey the orders of their officers and rules of the institution cheerfully and promptly.

12. Leave of absence will be granted to males on Monday; to females on Wednesday.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Commissioner of Public Institutions :

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the hospital of this institution :

Number of patients in hospital February 1,	
1896,	252

Admitted :

Males	296	
Females	348	
		634

Total number treated in hospital	886
--	-----

Discharged :

Males	237	
Females	261	
	—	498

Died :

Males	73	
Females	69	
	—	142

Remaining in hospital February 1, 1897.

Males	82	
Females	164	
	—	246

	—	886
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Largest number in one day	272
Smallest “ “	239
Daily average	255
Births	16
Number of patients treated as out-patients	2,897

STATISTICS.

MEDICAL DISEASES.

Classified according to the Nomenclature of Diseases as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London and American Medical Association.

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1896.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1897.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
General diseases.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coryza .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaria.....	1	6	5	12	4	7	...	.....	...	1
Measles.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	...	1	...	.....
Debility, general.....	17	8	46	51	17	24	1	...	...	29
Arthritis, deformans.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	...	.....	...	1
Lumbago .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism, acute.....	3	9	1	10	1	8	...	.....	...	1
“ chronic.....	8	8	5	21	2	14	3	...	...	2
Phthisis, pulmonary	18	52	33	103	.....	25	17	25	14	20
Tubercular Meningitis.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	3	...	1	...	.....
Typhoid fever.....	.....	4	.....	4	2	.....	...	2	...	.....
Systemic infection.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....
Pott’s disease.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	2	1	...	.....	.....
Anæmia .....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....
Senile debility.....	46	40	48	134	.....	26	24	10	11	60
Alcoholism.....	2	20	14	36	27	9	...	.....	.....	.....
Septicæmia.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1896.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1897.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Myxoedema	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diabetic gangrene . . . . .	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
Chorea . . . . .	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebral hemorrhage	2	15	8	25	.....	.....	7	8	4	6
Paralysis	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Epilepsy	5	6	3	14	.....	5	3	1	.....	5
Hemiplegia	18	1	7	26	1	15	7	.....	1	2
Paraplegia . . . . .	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Locomotor ataxia	3	2	1	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4
Multiple neuritis	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Paralysis agitans	3	2	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Lateral sclerosis . . . . .	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Tabes dorsalis . . . . .	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Neuralgia, intercostal . . . . .	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myelitis, syphilitic . . . . .	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Neuritis, alcoholic . . . . .	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Neuralgia	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hysteria	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ataxia paraplegia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anterio sclerosis . . . . .	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....
Cerebral syphilis . . . . .	.....	3	3	6	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3
Chronic myelitis	3	8	.....	11	.....	1	7	1	.....	2
Glisso-labio laryngeal paraly- sis . . . . .	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1896.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1897.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
INTELLECT.										
Hypochondriasis.....	.....	1	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
Dementia	8	3	8	19	...	5	8	1	4	1
“ senile.....	12	....	....	12	....	3	3	...	....	6
Alcoholic insanity	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Idiot	4	3	....	7	....	....	1	...	....	6
Acute mania.....	....	3	....	3	....	2	1	...	....	....
General paralysis.....	....	3	....	3	....	1	1	...	....	1
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										
Heart disease, mitral.....	12	8	22	42	....	24	...	2	5	11
“ aortic.....	....	5	9	14	....	4	...	2	4	4
Cardiac.....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3
Functional diseases of heart..	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Angina Pectoris.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Ascites .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
DISEASE OF FAUCES.										
Tonsillitis.....	....	3	5	8	5	3	...	....	....	....
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.										
Laryngitis.....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
Laryngeal paralysis.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Laryngeal stridulus.....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
LUNGS.										
Bronchitis, acute.....	....	8	9	17	6	8	...	....	....	3
“ chronic	9	....	5	14	....	10	...	....	....	4
Asthma.....	4	3	3	10	3	2	2	...	1	2

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1896	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1897.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Pneumonia.....	.....	9	5	14	8	2	...	2	1	.....
Gangrene of lung.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	...	2	...	.....
Pleurisy.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	...	...	...	.....
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.										
Gastritis. ....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	...	...	...	.....
Indigestion.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	4	...	...	...	.....
Dyspepsia.	1	.....	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	.....
Diarrhœa.....	.....	3	8	11	3	4	...	...	3	1
“ chronic.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
GASTRO-ENTERITIS.										
Colic .....	.....	6	20	26	26	.....	...	...	...	.....
Chronic constipation.....	2	.....	36	38	21	15	2	...	...	.....
Cancer, stomach.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	...	1	...	1
LIVER.										
Gall stones.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	...	...	...	.....
Jaundice, catarrhal.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	...	...	1	1
Cirrhosis.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	.....
Jaundice.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	...	...	1	.....
Carcinoma.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	...	1	.....
URINARY SYSTEM.										
Nephritis, chronic	4	5	12	21	.....	9	4	2	4	2
Cystitis	1	8	2	11	3	6	...	...	...	2
Retention of urine.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	.....
CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.										
Eczema.....	1	1	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1896.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1897.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Scabies .....	....	2	1	3	2	1	....	....	....	....
Herpes zoster.....	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
Ivy poison.....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Dermatitis exfoliativa.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
EAR.										
Otitis media.....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Polypi.....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
EYE.										
Ophthalmia gonorrhœal.....	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
Separation retina.....	1	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....
Ulcer of cornea.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Iritis	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Cataract.....	3	1	6	10	....	....	8	....	....	2
Conjunctivitis .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
UNCLASSIFIED.										
Obesity.....	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Lead poisoning.....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Enlarged glands.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
DISEASES OF WOMEN.										
Puerperal mania.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Cancer uterus.....	2	....	8	10	....	2	3	....	4	1
Prolapse “ .....	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	1
Vaginitis.....	....	....	3	3	1	2	....	....	....	....
Dysmenorrhœa.....	....	....	5	5	....	3	....	....	....	2
Pregnancy	2	....	27	29	....	25	1	....	....	3

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1896.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1897.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Vulvo vaginal abscess.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rectocele	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
SURGICAL.										
Septic infectio.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hæmorrhoids	2	2	3	7	1	3	1	.....	.....	2
Fistula in ano.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Prolapse rectum.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ulcers	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ varicose.....	6	7	21	34	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Psoas abscess.....	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Alveola “	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Synovitis of knee.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cellulitis.....	1	3	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Erysipelas	1	6	8	15	9	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Gangrene.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Septicæmia	3	1	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Necrosis	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Double amputation.....	2	...	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hernia, inguinal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ ventral.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	2	...	1	.....
Carcinoma	7	3	10	.....	.....	7	2	1	.....
Epithelioma.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	..	1	...	1
Carcinoma of stomach	2	.....	2	.....	.....	...	1	...	1
Abscess.	6	1	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contracture.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1896.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1897.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Hydrocele	1	2	....	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Shock after operation . . . . .	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
VENEREAL.										
Gonorrhœa . . . . .	....	5	3	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
Chancroids . . . . .	....	1	3	4	1	3	....	....	....	....
Orchitis . . . . .	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Epididymitis . . . . .	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
Stricture	2	5	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....
Syphilis	17	16	18	51	5	23	2	1	...	20
“ congenital . . . . .	....	2	1	3	....	1	1	1	...	....
INJURIES.										
Burns . . . . .	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Contusions	2	7	6	15	11	3	1	...	....	....
WOUNDS.										
Septic wounds . . . . .	....	2	1	3	1	2	....	....	....	....
Contused scalp . . . . .	....	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
SPRAINS.										
Ankle . . . . .	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hip	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
DISLOCATIONS.										
Shoulder . . . . .	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Femur, old . . . . .	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1
FRACTURES.										
Fractured tibia, old	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
“ fibula . . . . .	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1896.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1897.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Fractured tibia and fibula ...	1	4	2	7	4	2	...	...	...	1
“ femur.....	2	1	3	6	....	4	...	...	...	2
“ ulna and radius ..	....	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	....
“ inferior maxillary,	....	....	1	....	...	....	1	...	...	....
“ meta carpal, comp.,	....	....	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
Multiple fractures.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	...	...	...	1
Fractured patella.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	....
UNCLASSIFIED.										
Housemaid's knee.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	....
Varicose veins.....	....	14	7	21	....	21	...	...	...	....
Coxalgia.....	....	....	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
Ulceration of breast.....	....	....	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
Synovitis of knee.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	....
Suppurating sinus.....	1	2	....	3	....	2	1	...	...	....
Epistaxis....	....	1	11	12	12	....	...	...	...	....
No diagnosis ...	....	1	1	2	....	....	...	1	1	....
	252	432	533	1167	229	441	156	72	69	472

OUT-PATIENTS DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
GENERAL DISEASES.			
Coryza	21	123	144
Influenza.....	5	.....	5
Malaria.....	5	7	12
Lumbago.....	70	8	78
Rheumatism, articular.....	121	159	280
“ muscular.....	100	.....	100
Phthisis.....	78	40	118
Anemia .....	.....	30	30
Alcoholism	95	12	107
Erysipelas	7	.....	7
Arterio sclerosis.....	4	6	10
NERVOUS SYSTEM.			
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	5	.....	5
Epilepsy.....	16	29	45
Neuralgia.....	23	50	73
Myelitis	1	.....	1
Cerebral syphilis.....	1	.....	1
Chorea.....	.....	10	10
Neurasthenia	2	2	4
Insomnia	4	.....	4
Hemicrania.....	.....	1	1
Sciatica.....	1	.....	1
Paralysis agitans.....	3	10	13
Tabes dorsalis.....	1	.....	1

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Wrist drop.....	1	.....	1
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
Heart disease, functional.....	8	50	58
“ valvular mitral.....	8	.....	8
“ aortic	1	.....	1
“ fatty .....	.....	1	1
DISEASES OF FAUCES.			
Tonsillitis	5	.....	5
Laryngitis.....	2	2	4
Pharyngitis	5	.....	5
Bronchitis, acute.....	148	196	344
“ chronic	156	.....	156
Asthma	19	37	56
Hemoptysis.....	5	.....	5
Catarrah.....	5	.....	5
PLEURA.			
Pleurisy.....	19	35	54
Pleurodynia	5	.....	5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
Gastritis.....	.....	5	5
Indigestion	41	79	110
Diarrhœa.....	91	27	118
Colic.....	.....	.....	.....
Constipation.....	175	140	315
LIVER.			
Catarrhal jaundice.....	.....	2	2
Cirrhosis	1	.....	1
URINARY SYSTEM.			
Cystitis	36	1	37

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dysuria.....	3	.....	3
Incontinence.	11	1	12
CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.			
Psoriasis.	4	.....	4
Eczema.....	18	12	30
Scabies.....	7	.....	7
Pediculis capitis.....	1	.....	1
“ pubis.....	5	.....	5
Acne.	1	.....	1
UNCLASSIFIED.			
Debility	20	26	46
Senility.....	.....	14	14
Obesity.....	.....	2	2
Heat exhaustion.....	.....	1	1
Migraine	12	17	29
Ascaria.....	14	.....	14
Malingerer	2	.....	2
Emesis .....	.....	1	1
SURGICAL.			
Hemorrhoids.....	19	1	20
Fistula.....	2	.....	2
Synovitis.....	1	.....	1
Ulcers.	4	.....	4
“ varicose.....	18	.....	18
Cellulitis.....	5	.....	5
Cancer .....	.....	1	1
Contracture.....	1	.....	1
Odontalgia.....	6	2	8
Fatty tumor.....	.....	1	1

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hernia.....			
Prolapse rectum.....	1	.....	1
Enlarged cervical glands.....	2	.....	2
Tubercular elbow.....	1	.....	1
“ hip.....	3	.....	3
Stricture urethra.....	13	.....	13
Hydrocele	5	.....	5
Furuncle	17	.....	17
Coxalgia.....	2	.....	2
Dislocation, shoulder .....	.....	1	1
Flat foot.....	.....	1	1
Burns	2	1	3
Contusions.....	34	2	36
Wounds, scalp	4	.....	4
“ hand	2	.....	2
“ infected	4	.....	4
“ punctured	5	.....	5
“ incised.....	4	.....	4
Sprains, ankle.....	4	1	5
“ shoulder.....	2	2	4
“ knee.....	5	.....	5
“ wrist.....	6	2	8
Fracture, radius.....	8	.....	8
“ arm.....	15	1	16
“ patella	1	.....	1
“ leg.....	1	1	2
“ metacarpal			
Abscess.....	3	.....	3
Varicose veins	4	4	8

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
EAR.			
Otitis media.....	2	.....	2
Cerumen	2	.....	2
EYE.			
Iritis.....	.....	1	1
Conjunctivitis.....	8	13	21
Enthropion.....	8	.....	8
Floating opacity.....	1	.....	1
VENEREAL.			
Gonorrhœa.....	31	.....	31
Chancroids	13	.....	13
Phimosis	1	.....	1
Gleet.....			
Orchitis			
Syphilis.....	65	10	75
DISEASES OF WOMEN.			
Dysmenorrhœa.....	3	.....	3
Menorrhagia	10	.....	10
Menopause.....	.....	2	2
	1,714	1,183	2,897

In examining the above statistics, it will be seen that the number of diseases exceeds the number of patients. This is due to the fact that many of our patients, who suffer from chronic diseases, and stay in the Hospital constantly, are liable to intercurrent diseases.

Of the 142 deaths, 85, or nearly 60 per cent were from tuberculosis, senile debility, apoplexy and heart disease.

The material condition of the Hospital is excellent; this winter, outside windows were put on the east wing and the corridors, and the improvement therefrom has been most

marked, whereas these portions of the Hospital were formerly hard to heat, and in an easterly storm, could, with difficulty, be kept even comfortable, now they are heated easily, and during the recent severe gale, the worst of the season, they were as comfortable as could be desired; the boiler-room of the kitchen has been enlarged to double its original size, and the dark attic shut off, so that it is now impossible for the help to throw any odd scraps out of sight. A door, opening off the corridor, was put in Ward A, diet kitchen, a very great convenience, giving additional light and ventilation; we have put a tar and gravel roof on that part of the corridor that has heretofore been leaky; it still leaks, but not nearly as much. One of the rooms in the basement of the Administration building, formerly used as a kitchen, has been taken as a laboratory; all the single rooms off the corridor, the front office and the diet kitchens have been painted three coats; the wards in the east wing have been given one coat, and are about to have a second; and a new ambulance has been purchased, which is modern in construction, and a credit to the department.

One of our greatest needs at present in the Hospital is single, isolating rooms, especially on the male side; as it is now there are but four in the male wing. We have many disagreeable cases, and many that are noisy; most of these we are now obliged to keep in the open ward, where they are a source of annoyance to the other patients; our consumptives are also in the open ward. I would recommend that a short wing be added to the west side of the west wing, which would make it similar in appearance to the east wing, and have it so constructed as to give us eight or ten single rooms, and a ward, toilet, sun-room, etc., for consumptives.

In the two previous annual reports of this department suggestions have been made that a hospital for syphilitics be built on this island. I would earnestly recommend that the plan be carried out. A small hospital, suitably planned for the purpose, could be built at no great cost, and could be maintained, in connection with our present hospital, at very slight expense. But what matters the cost, when set against the obvious advantages of such a hospital, it seems strange

that the necessity for it is not apparent to every one, and that the mere mention of the fact, that the city has no place specially fitted to receive and care for syphilitics, is not sufficient to produce an appropriation to remedy the deficiency.

I would recommend that the wooden half partitions in the wards of the west and centre wings, be replaced by others, similar to those in the east wing, which are plaster on wire lathing.

I would recommend a slight change in the dietary. Our special diets are sufficiently varied, but the regular house diet, though nutritious, is somewhat monotonous. The changes I have in mind could be made at an additional expense of less than \$1,200.

The Hospital is now supplied with an able visiting staff, and through the Training School, with a good nursing force, so that we are now doing everything possible for the patients, and thus the Hospital is doing a good work, but it can do more, it can be used as an educator for the benefit of mankind in general; we have clinical material here, such as no other hospital in Boston possesses, and it should be used; we ought under proper rules and regulations, to open the hospital to medical students for clinical instruction.

The Training School is in a prosperous condition, and the results obtained from the establishment of the school, have more than met our most sanguine expectations, the nursing has been more systematic and of a higher grade, the wards, the patients, and the whole hospital, show the good effects of organized work and proper supervision; and that the training has been good is proven by the uniform success of our graduates.

Our first graduating exercises were held Tuesday, September 1, at which time seven pupils received their diplomas. The exercises were held in the chapel in the presence of a large number of the relatives and friends of the pupils, and the invited guests of the city. At the close of the exercises, a reception was held and a collation served in the old chapel. Since then, six have graduated, which makes a total of thirteen since the school was opened.

LIST OF GRADUATE NURSES.

Lenar Boutillier.	Mary MacAdams.
Emily G. Bedford.	Alice G. Proctor.
Mary Carman.	Mabel J. Sadleir.
Adeline G. Flood.	Elizabeth H. Sullivan.
Harriet P. Hyde.	Bridget T. Salmon.
Mary A. Lisson.	Rachel Watson.
Mary McManus.	

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSE ATTENDANTS.

Long Island, Boston.

This Training School is established to give a systematic course of training and practice to women in the care of chronic invalids, and to fit them as trained attendants for any class of cases.

The school is connected with the Boston Almshouse and Hospital, which is located on one of the most beautiful and salubrious of the many islands of Boston Harbor. The Hospital building is new and modern in all its appointments, and contains over three hundred beds, most of them occupied by chronic invalids.

The Superintendent of the Almshouse and Hospital has the general supervision of all matters relating to the school. The Superintendent of Nurses has the immediate charge of all the nursing in the Hospital, of all persons employed in the wards, and also the instruction and management of the pupils in the Training School.

The course requires one year and includes general medical, minor surgical, maternity and infant nursing.

Instruction is given by means of lectures, recitations on the same, and from text books, and teaching at the bedside in the regular performance of duties.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick, the making of beds, changing bed and body linen, managing of helpless patients in bed, etc.; giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, prevention and dressing of bed sores; the making and applying of bandages, applying of fomentations and poultices and minor dressings, cupping, the administration of enemias, and use of the female catheter. The pupils are also given lessons in massage. Maternity nursing is taught by practice in the confinement room, which includes digital examination of patients; instruction is also given the pupils as to how to act in the various emergencies which arise in child-bed. Pupils are taught how to cook and serve food for the sick in a proper manner, the feeding of helpless patients, and the feeding and preparation of food for infants.

Instruction is also given in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, of warming and ventilating sick rooms in a proper manner, and the way to take care of sick rooms for the best good and comfort of the patient; in keeping all utensils and appliances perfectly clean and disinfected; in making accurate observations of the pulse, temperature, respiration, expectorations, the secretions and state of the skin, of mental conditions as to delirium, dementia, etc.; of the condition as to sleep, appetite, effects of diet or of stimulants and medicines; and in the managing of cases of senility and senile dementia. Pupils are taught the administering of medicines and the application of external remedies, how to take notes on cases, the making up of a nurse's record and the reports to the attending physician.

Pupils are given three months' training in the maternity and nursery wards, three months in the surgical wards, and the remainder of the time in such wards as the Superintendent may appoint.

A course in ward management, hospital house-keeping and minor administration, in addition to the foregoing, is open to graduate nurses from any organized Training School, as they will be expected to teach, as far as required, the pupils in the wards; twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month will be allowed them. Six months is required for this course.

Candidates will be received between the ages of twenty-three and forty years. They must be of sound health. They should send a brief personal history, and give the names and addresses of responsible persons, not of their own kin, who know their good character and capabilities. Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent and the approval of the Institutions Commissioner they will be received for one month on probation.

At the end of the first month, candidates if considered satisfactory to the authorities in charge of the Hospital, are permitted to join the school upon signing an agreement to complete the prescribed course of one year, and to conform to all rules.

The right is reserved by the authorities of the Hospital to terminate, at any time, the connection of any pupil for inefficiency, misconduct, generally unsatisfactory record or for any other reason which may be deemed sufficient.

While the education and training which are afforded are intended to be a full equivalent for their services, there is given the pupils, toward defraying their necessary personal expenses, ten dollars per month during the first six months, and twelve per month for the remaining six.

If they successfully fulfil the requirements for the full term of twelve months, and pass the necessary examinations they will, upon the termination of their service, receive a diploma from the Hospital.

There are no fixed dates for the beginning of service, but accepted candidates may enter whenever vacancies occur.

Pupils are required to wear the Training-School uniform after they join the school. Material for dresses will be sold at cost ; caps are furnished free.

Hours of duty for day nurses are from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. ; for night nurses from 8 P.M. to 7 A.M. Each nurse on day duty is allowed one hour for rest and recitation, four hours on Sunday and two days each month. Nurses on night duty are required to be in bed until 4 P.M. Nurses may be called upon for two months regular night duty during the year's training.

The visiting staff remains the same as last year. The Hospital is greatly indebted to the gentlemen of the staff in many ways ; for months, before the department secured the old police boat "Protector," now named the "John Howard," they performed their duties with commendable regularity, with very great inconvenience to themselves, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank the members of the staff for their advice and help.

There have been several changes in the Hospital staff, Dr. T. H. Ayer resigned as First Assistant on February 5, to go into private practice in Worcester, Mass.; Dr. Paul Carson was promoted to the vacancy, and Dr. E. L. Burnham, a former house officer was appointed Second Assistant; Dr. Burnham resigned September 20, to go into private practice in Sanford, Me. Dr. C. M. Hutchinson was appointed on September 26, to fill the vacancy; October 1, Dr. Carson resigned to accept a position in the Quarantine Department; Dr. Hutchinson was promoted to First Assistant, and Dr. C. B. Dunlap was appointed Second Assistant. Miss E. A. McPhail, who has been Superintendent of Nurses for over two years, left on January 25.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES H. COGSWELL, M.D.,

Superintendent.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

JAN. 31, 1897.

CHARLES H. COGSWELL, M.D., *Superintendent of Boston Almshouse and Hospital at Long Island:*

DEAR SIR: I submit to you my annual report as Chaplain and Director of Music.

Religious services have been faithfully attended to every Sunday through the year. Myself one Sunday and the Catholic clergyman the other. The spiritual needs of all has been tenderly cared for. Funeral services have been held when needed, and baptismal rites administered when called upon.

Attendance at divine worship has been more than usual, perhaps partly due to increased numbers, but we hope partly due to respect for divine worship.

The close attention the audience gives to the services, inspires us with the hope that their hearts are reached and their lives helped to a stronger faith.

Most of our hearers are aged, and some far advanced in years, and to know that these derive comfort from religious worship is pleasing. In the winter months we have more young men at service. These claim as a reason for being at Long Island, want of work, hard times. May they receive much spiritual good while at the island.

Once in two weeks, on Tuesday evening, I hold a meeting of song and prayer. It is well received, and we trust it is fruitful of good.

The material condition of the inmates, as well as their spiritual, ever commands my attention. I am glad to know there is faithfulness on the part of the management to make all comfortable.

In our service of worship we are aided much by the nurses of the Hospital, who have formed a choir for singing. We

are aided much by Mr. Thomas and wife, whose songs of praise are listened to with pleasure. Mrs. M. J. Maginnis, who is ever kind in word and deed to the inmates, continues her good work with us.

Allow me to acknowledge your kindly help in my work.

Respectfully,

W. B. TOULMIN,

Chaplain and Director of Music.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

RAINSFORD ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR,

Feb. 1, 1897.

ERNEST C. MARSHALL, ESQ.,

Institutions Commissioner :

DEAR SIR: I respectfully submit the annual report of this institution for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897.

The number of boys has increased since my last report from 110 to 127. Seventy-five were received during the year, against ninety-three the previous year. The small increase in numbers is due to the number of discharges which have exceeded those of 1895 by seven.

The re-establishing of the merit system, by which a boy's length of term, and his release, will depend upon his own efforts, will tend to lessen the number of discharges. We thoroughly believe in this mode of government, and with strict adherence to its principles we have reasons to expect splendid results.

Our limited space for school-rooms, lavatory, bathing and recreation rooms, prompts me to renew my recommendation of last year for the construction of new buildings, for the classification and grouping of the boys into families, thereby removing them from the main building, which could be converted into much-needed shops for the further development of our trade schools. To accomplish the classification referred to, we would need three or four cottages, of sufficient size, to accommodate thirty or forty boys each, and a school building for class rooms, gymnasium, etc. The question at once arises, will our limited acreage afford us sufficient room upon which to erect such buildings as are needed, and leave sufficient area for playgrounds?

The schools are under the same instructors as last year, who are earnest and enthusiastic in their work, but labor under the great disadvantage of having too many scholars

to instruct. We have only two class-rooms, containing sixty-five and fifty desks, respectively. We are not able to approach a grade which is desirable to obtain the best results from the teachers' efforts. It is important that more class-rooms be provided, to properly grade the number now in the school. The construction of buildings, as recommended, would enable us to accomplish this much needed improvement.

Quarterly examinations of the schools are made, and, as the results of these, affect the boys' standing in the merit system; they serve to stimulate them to a closer application to their studies.

I respectfully refer you to the report of the Rev. Mr. Toulmin, Superintendent of Schools and Chaplain, which is appended.

The Sloyd class in manual training has continued during the year, and fifty-two boys have received instruction therein. Considering the fact that none of the boys, before entering this class, knew anything about wood-working, not even how to whittle, the progress made in a few weeks is wonderful, and the development of the obedience of the muscles to the will is astonishingly rapid. I deem it one of the best methods of discipline, teaching the pupil, as it does, practical lessons of obedience. He cannot fail to observe that in making models from his own working drawings, that "pretty near" will not answer, but that "just right" must be the rule in order to perfect the desired object.

After completing the course, some of the larger boys were put at practical carpentry, and have shown considerable skill in building, laying shingles, and in the general repairs about the institution buildings. I respectfully recommend that advanced manual training be introduced, comprising carpentry, wood-turning and forging.

The printing plant has been enlarged during the year by the addition of more type and cases, enabling us to give instruction to a larger number of boys in this department. Eighteen are now regularly employed, and the quality of the work turned out attests the thorough, pains taking efforts put forth by instructor and pupils. The interest manifested by

the boys in composition and press work is gratifying, and the results are commendable.

The "Leader," issued monthly, is distributed among the boys of the institution, and enjoyed by them. A number of copies of each issue are sent to the Parental School, also to the Marcella-street Home, for distribution among the children of those institutions. We also have a number of exchanges with institution papers throughout the country.

The shoe department has been much improved since my last report. The building used as a workshop has been sheathed throughout, a new floor laid, and a chimney built. Although much too small, it can be kept comfortable to work in at all times.

By the recent addition of new machinery, we are able to materially improve our methods and increase our production, besides instructing the boys in more modern methods of manufacturing. We have about thirty boys who are working daily in this department. We labor under the disadvantage of having only foot-power machines; but still hoping for better facilities, we make as much improvement as possible.

The instruction in band music has continued, and the progress made is remarkable. The members of the band are very much interested in their music, and they appreciate the zealous efforts of their instructor. Its influence is cheering and enlivening to the whole school.

The new water-main between Long and Rainsford Islands, which was being laid at the time of my last report, was completed the latter part of April, since which time we have had an uninterrupted supply of good water. The main was extended from the institution building to the Superintendent's house and completed July 27. Heretofore the supply was furnished from cisterns, or when they became exhausted was hauled to that point. Three new post hydrants have been erected on the extended main — one at the Superintendent's house.

The buildings are well supplied with stand pipes, with hose attachments on each floor, thus affording ample protection from fire within. I deem it expedient to purchase 750 feet of hose and a hose-gig for outside apparatus.

The present method of lighting our buildings is by kerosene lamps, which, besides being unsafe, afford an insufficient light. An electric plant is very much needed, and I again respectfully recommend that one be established.

The small boiler which was condemned has been replaced by a new 54-inch boiler, with a separate flue and iron stack. This boiler furnishes us with necessary steam for cooking and heating purposes. The other boiler has been in use many years, and is unfit for further service. It would be necessary to purchase another boiler should an electric plant be provided.

A new ice-house has been erected with a capacity of 225 tons. If we succeed in filling this house, much inconvenience will be avoided by having a supply near at hand.

The supply of reading-matter is abundant, consisting of suitable papers and periodicals, and a miscellaneous lot of books, donated by the Public Library, having been condemned on account of their condition. Some of these books are not adapted to the wants of our boys for general reading. Application has been made to the Librarian of the Public Library for a supply of suitable books to be sent to us, and exchanged for others when they shall have been read. The Librarian approves of the plan, and has consented to supply us within a few weeks. The boys are quite fond of reading, and they will enjoy the advantages this plan will afford them.

The health of the boys has continued good throughout the year, very little sickness of note occurring. We have had two cases of accident — one the loss of a finger, by being caught in a printing-press, the other a fracture of the right ulna.

The crop of vegetables grown by the boys upon our small amount of arable land — two and one half acres — was abundant, all of which were applied to home use.

The products of the piggery have been sufficient to supply us with all the pork required.

I respectfully recommend that the name of this institution be changed from House of Reformation to Boston Industrial School. The different branches of industry already established, and the change in the mode of government

adopted, seem to indicate the fitness of the name suggested. Less disgrace would rest upon a graduate from an industrial school than upon one from the House of Reformation.

STATISTICS.

Number of boys remaining Jan. 31, 1896 :

House of reformation	108
Neglected child	2
	—
	110
Committed during the year	75
	—
	185
Discharged “ “	58
	—
Remaining Jan. 31, 1897	127

OFFENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

Larceny	27
Stubborn child	12
Assault and battery	8
Breaking and entering and larceny	7
Breaking and entering	5
Unlawful appropriation	2
Neglected child	2
Drunkenness	1
Larceny in a building	1
Idle and disorderly	1
Obstructing a railroad track	1
Breaking and entering a railroad car	1
Receiving stolen goods	1
Larceny and assault and battery	1
Trespass and larceny	1
Trespass	1
Attempt to commit larceny	1
Playing ball on the Lord's day	1
	—
Total	75

Of the above, four boys were returned from probation.

SENTENCES OF THOSE COMMITTED.

Minority	56
Non-payment of fine	18
Two months	1
	<hr/>
Total	75

CAUSES OF DISCHARGES.

Pardoned	42
Expiration of sentences	11
Fines paid	5
	<hr/>
Total	58

NATIVITY OF THOSE COMMITTED.

Boston	46
Massachusetts	4
Maine	1
Pennsylvania	1
Virginia	1
Michigan	1
Newfoundland	3
Germany	1
Ireland	3
Russia	3
England	4
Italy	2
Scotland	2
Nova Scotia	2
Norway	1
	<hr/>
Total	75

AGES OF THOSE COMMITTED.

9 years	1
10 "	2
11 "	6
12 "	11
13 "	12

14 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
15 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
16 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
19 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
<hr/>								
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75
Smallest number during the year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	111
Largest “ “ “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127
Average number	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the many courtesies extended to me, and for the deep interest you manifest in promoting the welfare of the youths committed to my care.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. PERKINS,

Superintendent.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION, RAINSFORD ISLAND, JAN. 31, 1897.

TO L. D. PERKINS, Esq., *Superintendent of the House of Reformation* :

DEAR SIR: I respectfully submit my annual report as Chaplain and Director of Music at Rainsford Island.

Religious services have been held every Sabbath in the year, and a Sunday-school for the boys, which is attended with good results. Rev. Francis Casey, with his teachers, every other Sunday, conduct divine services. Mrs. L. D. Perkins and Mr. George Wilson take a deep interest in Sunday-school work.

Singing in religious worship is by the boys, who enjoy it very much.

The schools provided for the education of the boys are looked after with care and interest, and it gives us pleasure that Mr. Marshall, our Commissioner, takes such interest in the education of the boys; but it is only what we might expect from his past in this line. The past year records good work done in these schools, and we hope most of the boys have received instruction that will help them through life. We have long felt the need of a third division and another teacher. Through the effort of Mr. Marshall this want is met, and we begin next year a third class with a new teacher. We are hopeful in the thought that we can do better work the coming year.

Library.—Most of the boys with us take an interest in reading books and papers, and we regard it a promising feature in our work. Thus with care we answer this desire, and provide literature reviewed by the teachers before being given to them. The chief sources of our supply of reading matter are the City Library and the Hospital Newspaper Society.

We have two schools, supplied with efficient and faithful instructors : Mr. Henry C. Twitchell, first division ; Mr. James S. Freeman, second division. The principal studies taught in these schools are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and history. As soon as possible each boy is made acquainted with these branches, and many of these boys are bright and ready, others are not quite so ready, but most of them, could they stay with us a reasonable time, will get a good education in these branches.

Vocal music is taught outside of school hours, in the chapel, by the chaplain, assisted by Mr. George Wilson, as organist.

	First Division.	Second Division.	Total.
Number in school	70	50	120
Can read generally	70	30	100
“ “ First and Second Reader	—	20	20
Study Geography	70	30	100
“ Penmanship	70	50	120
“ Grammar	18	—	18
“ History of United States	70	13	83
“ Mental Arithmetic	70	40	110
“ Written Arithmetic	70	33	103
“ Fractions	18	—	18
“ Vocal Music	70	50	120

Allow me to acknowledge your kind assistance in my work.

W. B. TOULMIN,

Chaplain and Superintendent of School and Director of Music.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS, Jan. 31, 1897.

To the Institutions Commissioner of the City of Boston :

DEAR SIR: I tender you herewith the annual report of Marcella-street Home for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897.

My incumbency as Superintendent of the Home dates from Oct. 29, 1896, when I succeeded Dr. William A. White. The circumstances of my appointment were such that my present report, outside the facts and figures learned from the records of the institution, will necessarily embody an account of the conditions I found existing at my installation, and a statement of what has been accomplished in the three months that have since elapsed.

On my first official visit to your office early in November, and in a subsequent interview with His Honor the Mayor, I stated, as a result of my observations, that the general material equipment of the Home was greatly below the modern standard of accommodation; that the diet of the inmates, while apparently sufficient in quantity, was lacking in quality, variety and service; that the discipline of the institution was lax in several important features; that the school hours of the children were greatly encroached upon by the dragging manner in which the housework, of which they perform the bulk, was allowed to be performed; and that the general appearance of the children, the boys especially, in clothing and personal cleanliness, was not such as should be expected in a well-regulated institution. I have devoted myself since assuming charge of the Home to the removal, as far as the resources at my disposal permitted, of all noticeable defects, sparing neither time, labor nor expense to uplift the general tone of the institution. My efforts have been facilitated by the sympathetic spirit in which you have met my suggestions for reform, or took the initiative in im-

provement yourself, and the result is, I am happy to note, a decided betterment of the general condition at the close of the Home year. This I trust will be apparent in the perusal of the following detailed statements :

DIET.

In view of the published reports as to the diet of the inmates and the method of its preparation, it should be stated that the bill of fare, so severely criticized by the committee appointed to examine the dietary scientifically, was a legacy from former administrations. In justice it should be observed, that, pending the outcome of the committee's investigations, an immediate improvement was made by the addition to the breakfast of a cereal with milk or molasses four times weekly, and by giving an evening dessert of baked apples on the alternate days. Moreover, the custom followed for years of skimming the cream from the daily milk supply for the Superintendent's and officers' tables was stopped immediately, so that the children for the past three months have been served exactly the same milk as that used by the Superintendent.

An entirely new bill of fare, supplying all that was found deficient in the old one, and giving variety in kind as well as abundance in nourishment, has been introduced, and will, I think, be found equal to the best provided in any institution of this character. Its salient features are a free use of cereals, beef soups and stews, boiled meat and vegetables in plenty, white, corn, and ginger breads, butter at least once a day, milk, cocoa and cereal coffee, and desserts of puddings and fruit sauces. The inmates and the department may well be congratulated upon such a beneficent and long-needed change.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the Home has greatly improved. The house work, in so far as it devolves upon the inmates, has been confined to the regular hours allotted for it, permitting the children to be punctual in their attendance at school, and thereby greatly improving the class work. There is a far

better spirit of subordination and regularity, and a perceptible change for the better in the appearance of the boys' clothing and in their cleanliness. There is yet room for improvement in this direction, which the appointment of a kindly, motherly woman over the younger boys might accomplish. We have nearly sixty boys, between five and seven years of age, who need closer attention than can be given by the male officers, whose duties with the older boys and in the supervision of the daily work of the institution leave them scant time for the greater personal care needed by the smaller inmates. I have endeavored to supply such care by adding to the work of the Nursery Matron the supervision of the clothing and cleanliness of the Kindergarten and lowest boys' class. When infants are in her charge, however, this much-desired attention to the younger boys is of necessity interfered with.

EDUCATIONAL.

The schools of the Home labor under many disadvantages. The constant accessions and departures keep the classes in a continual state of change, and the mental and physical limitations of a large number of the pupils, phases of our home population easily understood in the class of children received here, are obstacles to the best showing. Added to these drawbacks is the presence among our children of feeble-minded boys and girls, who inevitably retard the work of the teachers with the normal ones. It would seem that some special provision ought to be made for the maintenance and training of such children as are mentally weak. Even with these impediments to our school advancement, however, much more could be achieved if, by obviating the children's part in the housework to a sufficient extent, some time could be devoted to the quiet preparation of school tasks, as is done by children at home. The many distractions, incidental to the daily routine of the institution, make school progress difficult. Less house-work and more school-work, if it can be brought about, will be of immense benefit to the mental development of our children.

The details of the school year will be found in the appended report of the principal.

INDUSTRIAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

These are features of our Home calling for close consideration. Our facilities for these branches are very meagre, and it is to be doubted whether the particular line followed for the manual training of the boys is the most desirable for their afterlife. The basket-making, under Mr. Hermann Mohle, is the only thing taught them, and can hardly be considered the most practical training for the boys, inasmuch as their opportunities to make use of it when they leave the Home are very limited. I think a general training along the lines of carpentering would be of far more service to our boys; and that they have a decided tendency to this, is manifest by their oft-expressed desire for tool-chests and other appurtenances of the carpenter's trade. This training, and that of tailoring, would not only be of practical use to our boys in later days, but might be of good service in the continual needs of our institution in both lines of work.

For the girls we have sewing-classes, taught by Miss Ella L. Thomas. All the girls in turn attend these classes, and, besides, the larger ones are instructed in machine work by the Home's sewing matron, who turns this feature of our training to good use in employing the girls to assist her in making the various garments worn by our female inmates. An inspection of the plain and fancy sewing done by our girls is enough to attest the excellent results attained. The experience of needle and machine-work gained by the girls is of the greatest advantage to them for the future.

I would favor also the introduction of Sloyd teaching in our school-rooms at the earliest opportunity.

As a help to our boys' physical development, and to assist discipline, military drill has been introduced among the larger boys. This will be developed as far as possible, so as to include every boy capable of profiting by it, and when the first companies are sufficiently advanced, it is intended to add a fire-drill as a training advisable for them to possess in case of necessity. The progress already made in this departure is satisfactory, and is shown in the better bearing of the boys, and their filing in ranks.

A plan of calisthenic training for the girls is under consideration, and will soon go into practice.

PLANT.

Much of the difficulty experienced in making Marcella-street Home a model institution of its kind, is to be found in the age and limitations of a great portion of the building. The girls' dormitories and class-rooms, the chapel, and girls' playroom, being in the newer part of the structure, are, in most respects, adequate in accommodation, and hence more easily cared for, and I attribute the general superiority of everything on the girls' side to this circumstance as well as to the much smaller number of inmates there maintained. On the boys' side, however, there is much to complain of. The portions of the building mostly used by them are in the oldest part of the institution, which has long outlived its usefulness for the purposes wanted. The dormitories, dining-room and playroom are sadly deficient in accommodation, producing a general overcrowding, and rendering a proper classification of the boys in each of these places impossible. The lavatories in the boys' dormitories are wholly inadequate, and have been condemned by the medical staff of the Home. I am glad to know, however, that the improvement of this, the worst feature of the old building, is to be one of the first reforms of the new year.

The ventilation throughout the building is defective, as was proven by the expert examination recently made, the windows being the only means to be depended upon to secure a proper circulation of air. In view, however, of the very large amount estimated as the cost of improvement, I fear it would be an impractical expenditure. As I concur heartily in the opinion given by the aldermanic committee on their last visitation, that these entire premises be immediately sold and a new Home erected further in the country, with all the modern conveniences demanded by the higher standard of the day, I would not recommend the incurring of a greater expense for repairs here than is necessary to renovate such portions as are most in need of it. Pending a new plant,

however, it is very desirable that the pressing needs of the Home be attended to without delay.

During the year the electric-bell system has been put in fine working order, the fire-alarm has been repaired, and the chemical fire extinguishers renewed. Much of our fire-hose, however, is worn out, and should be replaced by new. The refrigerator, too, is old, rat-eaten, and practically useless, and should give way to a more modern one.

Wooden benches have been built on the boys' playground, adding an element of comfort hitherto lacking, and helping to save the boys' clothing by keeping them from lying on the ground as a means of rest from play. I would like to see a few outdoor gymnastic apparatus added to the grounds as a help to the boys' physical development, and for variety in their rather monotonous recreations.

In the Superintendent's apartments a much-needed renovation has been effected. New paper has been put on the walls, the doors and ceilings have been painted, and new carpets have in several of the rooms replaced those long since worn out. New window shades have also been added. These improvements were absolutely necessary to render the rooms habitable with any degree of comfort. They have given the place an air of cleanliness and cheerfulness which they were deprived of for a long time.

HEALTH.

A full account of the health of the inmates, together with practical suggestions for its improvement, will be found in the subjoined report of the medical staff. The latter was organized in December, and consists of three visiting physicians, two visiting surgeons and two ophthalmologists. A resident house officer, a Harvard medical student in his fourth year, superintends the work of the hospitals, under the direction of the physicians, and exercises a general watchfulness upon the hygiene of the Home. The names of physicians and house officer are given in the Hospital report.

In view of the criticisms of the dietary as affecting the general health of the inmates, I recently made the test of

weight, taking for the experiment the fifty children admitted here since my installation. Of these, four had lost weight by reason of sickness, but the remaining forty-six showed an average gain of six pounds in three months. The lowest increase was two pounds and the highest ten. This must be admitted a good showing, in spite of the disadvantages we labored under.

Prior to the organization of our regular medical staff, the sick children were attended by Dr. Edwin W. Dwight, ex-Assistant Commissioner, and, after his resignation, by Dr. Charles F. Moulton, visiting physician of the Parental School.

In union with my predecessors, and with the various visiting committees, I urgently recommend the removal of the city swill plant, which has for years been a most obnoxious neighbor to this institution. Our hospitals have windows opening directly above it, and the odors permeating our entire institution from this nuisance are at times nauseating. The health and comfort of the Home call for its immediate removal.

LIBRARY.

Our library contains about 700 volumes, comprising mostly juvenile literature and bound magazines. A judicious expenditure for the development of this department is something to be taken under your favorable consideration. Our present assortment and quantity of books can scarcely be deemed of much advantage to the Home.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES, ETC.

The religious services for the Catholic children have this year been conducted by Rev. J. H. Rache, S.J., and for the Protestants by a band of the Christian Endeavor Society from the Walnut-Avenue Congregational church. These services and Sunday-schools consume the greater part of the Sunday, and their good effect is plainly discernible in the spirit and habits of the children. Entertainments have been provided for the little ones, apart from those given by the Home, by their Chaplain and Sunday-school teachers, who

thus show a kindly interest in their social as well as their moral welfare. The work of the Sunday-schools, and of others who interest themselves individually in the children is a help to the Home, which cannot be overestimated.

EXPENSES.

The expenses of the institution for the year have been \$52,214.16 or \$2.79 weekly net cost per capita. This expense is, however, only for those who are boarded in the Home, plus the cost of clothing and medicine furnished the children in the Nursery Department who are boarding in country homes. The board of the latter, and their doctors' bills for the months of November, December, January, have been defrayed by the Pauper Expenses Appropriation.

BAKERY.

During the year the following number of loaves of bread and cake were baked :

	Bread.	Lbs.
For Marcella-street Home,	52,542 loaves, weighing	131,355
“ Charlestown Almshouse	18,481 “ “	46,202½
Total	71,023	177,557½

Gingerbread.

For Marcella-street Home . . .	45,450 pieces.
For Charlestown Almshouse . . .	18,200 “

Corncake.

For Marcella-street Home . . .	125 lbs. January, 1897.
The number of barrels of flour used was 630	

STATISTICS.

Following is the number of admissions and discharges during the year:

Number Remaining Jan. 31, 1896 :

Neglected boys	118
Pauper boys	227
Neglected girls	28
Pauper girls	129
	— 502

Number received from Jan. 31, 1896, to Jan. 31, 1897 :

Neglected boys	.	.	.	.	.	77	
Pauper boys	.	.	.	.	.	164	
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	19	
Pauper girls	.	.	.	.	.	111	
						—	371
Total number in institution during the							
year	.	.	.	.	.	873	

Number discharged from Jan. 31, 1896, to Jan. 31, 1897 :

Neglected boys	.	.	.	114	
Pauper boys	.	.	.	153	
Neglected girls	.	.	.	12	
Pauper girls	.	.	.	109	
				—	388

Number Remaining Jan. 31, 1897 :

Neglected boys	.	.	.	81	
Pauper boys	.	.	.	239	
Neglected girls	.	.	.	35	
Pauper girls	.	.	.	130	
				—	485
					— 873

Highest number on the records of the institution							
during the year	.	.	.	.	.	537	
Lowest number on the records of the institution							
during the year	.	.	.	.	.	477	
Daily average	.	.	.	.	.	508	

It will be seen by a comparison of the foregoing tables with those of former years that the Home was taxed during the past year much beyond any previous year. Our daily average in the Home was 360, and boarding 148, an increase in the former of 14, and in the latter of 20, above the averages of the preceding year. Of the 371 children admitted during the year, 23 per cent were between the ages of eleven and fourteen, 56 per cent between five and eleven, and 21 per cent were under five years of age.

Our discharged inmates went to the following:

To friends	286
“ homes provided by agent	87
“ Rainsford Island	2
“ Parental School	4
Died	9
	<hr/>
	388

NURSERY.

The custom of boarding the children under five years of age in country homes, subject to visitation by the Superintendent, is continued, with excellent results. In my official inspections of these homes I find the children generally in prime condition, growing up amid the influences of family life, and with every want cared for by good, motherly women, who evince the tenderest attachment to the little ones committed to their care. My observation of the practical workings of this system makes me believe that it would be well to extend it to all children below the seventh year. Such a departure would not only benefit the children so boarded, but enable the Home to work to better advantage with its older charges. There is no doubt that the helplessness of the younger children is a drawback to the Home, entailing upon the officers work of a personal character for the little ones, and retarding their other duties. On the other hand, the gain to the youngsters themselves is obvious. Arrangements could be made for those of school age to attend the district schools, and I am sure the ultimate results would be wholly satisfactory. Excellent homes are easily procurable. In the forty houses where our children were boarding on my first visit, I found only two that were unsuitable, and from these the children were at once removed to better places.

I would here remark that the Nursery building attached to the Home is not well adapted for the purpose it is intended to serve. It is old and poorly ventilated, difficult to keep in proper condition, and too far from the main building to permit of constant supervision. If a better provision could be

made for the Nursery children while in the Home, this old building might be utilized for the development of our trade school features. The problem is difficult to solve under present conditions. The experiment of keeping the Nursery children in the hospitals preparatory to boarding them in the country was not a success.

The deaths in this department of the Home numbered eight of the total nine, the cause of decease being recorded in the report of the medical staff. All of these cases were suffering from their diseases when admitted, and several were received in a dying condition.

The statistics of the Nursery Department are these:

Number remaining Jan. 31, 1896	.	.	.	.	62
“ admitted during the year	.	.	.	.	96
“ discharged during the year	.	.	.	.	77
“ died “ “ “	.	.	.	.	8
“ remaining Jan. 31, 1897	.	.	.	.	81

The ages of those admitted :

Under six months	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Between 6 months and 12 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
“ 12 “ “ 18 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
“ 18 “ “ 24 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
“ 24 “ “ 36 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
“ 36 “ “ 48 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
“ 48 “ “ 60 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
								—
								96

The first child was received in the Nursery Department Sept. 2, 1885.

	Received.	Cared for.	Died.	Death- rate.
Between Sept. 2, 1885, and Dec. 31, 1885...	46	46	1	2.1
“ Dec. 31, 1885, “ “ 1886...	122	157	31	19.7
“ “ 1886, “ “ 1887...	98	180	24	13.3
“ “ 1887, “ “ 1888...	118	210	10	4.7
“ “ 1888, “ “ 1889...	96	182	7	3.8
“ “ 1889, “ “ 1890...	82	173	3	1.7
“ “ 1890, “ “ 1891...	108	185	9	4.8
“ “ 1891, “ Jan. 31, 1893...	106	175	9	5.1
“ Jan. 31, 1893, “ “ 1894...	74	129	6	4.6
“ “ 1894, “ “ 1895...	101	153	6	3.9
“ “ 1895, “ “ 1896...	63	129	4	3.1
“ “ 1896, “ “ 1897...	96	158	8	5.06

In concluding this statement of the general condition of Marcella-street Home I cannot but urge upon the Department the broadest and most generous treatment of the problem this institution is trying to solve. It is no doubt much to the credit of the city of Boston to maintain a Home of this character, giving food, shelter, clothing, and instruction to the unfortunate children whose hard lot in life it is to be deprived, from one cause and another, of the child's natural providers; but the work is such a noble one, and so important in its later results upon the lives of these children, that it ought not to stop at furnishing the bare necessities of life. The policy should be liberal and far-reaching. Here life is youngest; the future of the children is to be moulded largely by what can be done for them while inmates of this Home; their whole lives may depend upon their early years of domicile within these walls, and assuredly, if they can be uplifted to a higher plane of usefulness to themselves and others than heretofore, the labor and expense of producing such a beneficent result ought not to impede the effort to attain it. If any discrimination is to be made among the

various classes who become wards of the city, it surely should not be made to the disadvantage of the little ones, who have as yet done nothing to deserve the hard things they are forced to endure in life. If any class merit the utmost sympathy, the kindest and most benevolent maintenance, and the best influences that can be provided for their mental, moral and physical improvement, it is the hapless children whose care has devolved upon the city. The history of Marcella-street Home does not shine over-brilliantly in this respect; I earnestly trust a new epoch has dawned, and that before long, by an application of the means to the end, this Home can be held up as an exemplar of what public benevolence can do for the pauper children of a great city.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL J. DWYER,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL OF MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

Visiting Surgeons.

Dr. J. E. Goldthwait,
Dr. John Dane.

Ophthalmologists.

Dr. John A. Tenney,
Dr. Edward E. Thorpe.

Visiting Physicians.

Dr. M. P. Smithwick,
Dr. W. H. Robey, Jr.,
Dr. W. P. Coues.

House Officer.

Mr. H. T. Handy.

BOSTON, MASS., FEB. 1, 1897.

To the Commissioner of Public Institutions:

DEAR SIR: The medical staff respectfully submit the following report:

The work of the past year has been conducted on lines similar to those of previous years. The Board of Visiting Physicians which you appointed upon the retirement of Dr. White have had the medical care of the children during the past two months. The health of the children, on the whole, has been good. There have been no epidemics, the diseases being such as might be expected. The children are not as robust as might be desired, but much is hoped for in this direction from the improved dietary which you recently instituted.

During the past summer a number of the children, chiefly those suffering from chronic disease, were benefited by a stay of two weeks at the Children's Sanitarium at Lowell Island.

In the improvement and development of work in the institution, the staff respectfully make the following suggestions:

The presence of feeble-minded children in such a Home is detrimental to the moral and physical well-being of the other children.

More help is required in the care of the sick. The staff would recommend the appointment of at least two more nurses, both of whom should have had previous training. One nurse should be assigned for regular night duty in the wards.

In the small rooms used as isolating wards, some provision should be made for the disposal of the excreta, which at present must be carried through the corridors and then through the main hospital.

The sanitary arrangements in the girls' dormitories seem adequate. In the old building, however, used for the boys, the conditions are very unhygienic. The plumbing is all old-fashioned, very much worn, and entirely inadequate. Over one hundred and fifty boys use accommodations sufficient for not more than a tenth of that number.

Provision should also be made for the proper sanitary accommodations of those children occupying the upper dormitory. At present the only accommodation for these children is on the floor below, and as the nature of their weaknesses necessitates their being awakened several times each night, the desirability of having proper accommodations on that floor is apparent. The ventilation of this dormitory might with advantage be improved.

The staff is convinced that, with such changes, the general health and well-being of the children will be much benefited.

Trusting that these suggestions will meet with your approval, the report is respectfully submitted.

W. P. COUES, M.D.,
Secretary Staff.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME,

BOSTON HIGHLANDS, Feb. 1, 1897.

J. E. GOLDTHWAIT, M.D., *Chairman of the staff*:

DEAR SIR: The report of the hospital wards of this institution is herewith presented. During the year the following diseases have been treated:

Diseases of the Lungs.

Phthisis	1	Bronchitis	24
Pneumonia	1	Pleurisy	2
“ broncho	4		

Diseases of the Throat.

Tonsillitis	9	Acute laryngitis	6
Tubercular laryngitis,	1	Diphtheria (in the country)	1

Diseases of the Digestive Tract.

Stomatitis	4	Icterus	1
Diarrhœa	2	Appendicitis	1
Cholera morbus	1		

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Epilepsy	1	Infantile paralysis	2
Chorea	1		

Diseases of the Eye.

Blepharitis	5	Hordeolum	1
Conjunctivitis	19	Granular lids	2
Phlyctenular kera-		Meibomian cyst	1
titis	8	Dacryocystitis	1
Leucoma	1	Strabismus	2
Iritis	2		

Diseases of the Ear.

Otitis media (purulent)	29
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Diseases of the Skin.

Eczema	33	Icthyosis	1
Psoriasis	2	Tinea circinata	3
Erysipelas	1	“ tonsurans	1
Lupus	2	Scabies	11

Acute Infectious Diseases.

Pertusis	3	Parotitis	1
Measles	1	Varicella	16
Scarlet-fever (sent to City Hospital)	1		

General Diseases.

Infantile atrophy	4	Heart disease	2
Rachitis	1	Anæmia	2
Rheumatism	1	Febricula	2

Surgical Cases.

<i>Inflammations.</i>		<i>Fractures.</i>	
Abscesses	5	Elbow	1
Furuncles	2	Colles (left radius)	2
Paronychia	1	Fibula	1
Bursitis (of knee)	1		
Periostitis	2		

Tubercular Diseases.

Hip disease	1	Tubercular glands	10
Potts' "	1		

Miscellaneous.

Hernia	3	Dislocation of thumb	1
Contusions	4	Prolapsus recti	1
Incised wounds	4	Burns	3
Phimosis	1	Teeth extracted	87
Injury to foot	1	“ cleaned	8
“ “ nose	1	“ filled	23

The number admitted for observation includes all the new arrivals, who, in every instance, are sent to the wards for inspection and examination.

The number of children remaining in the wards on this date is 10 girls and 9 boys, with the following diseases:

Infantile atrophy	1	Phlyctenular keratitis	2
Pharyngitis	2	Periostitis	1
Tubercular laryngitis	1	Scalp wound	1
Tubercular syphilide	1	Scabies	1
“ glands	2	Psoriasis	1
Hip disease	2	Eczema	2
Potts’ “	1	Epilepsy	1

There are also 17 boys and 10 girls being treated as dispensary cases.

Diseases of the ear	11	Hip disease	1
“ “ “ eye	6	Tubercular adenitis	5
“ “ “ skin	4		

During the year there have been 9 deaths.

Broncho pneumonia	2	Infantile atrophy	3
Phthisis	1	Diarrhoea	1
Heart disease	2		

During the year there has been cared for also many of the slight wounds and bruises so incident to a child’s life, which were not of sufficient gravity to warrant their recording.

Yours respectfully,

H. T. HANDY,

Resident Interne.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS, Jan. 31, 1897.TO MICHAEL J. DWYER, ESQ., *Superintendent* :

DEAR SIR: The annual report of the schools of this institution for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897, is hereby respectfully submitted.

The condition of this department for the past year, or rather, for the greater part of it, has not been as good as might be reasonably expected. This was the result which must inevitably be brought about by any system which makes no provision for a proper supervision of the schools, and which tolerates a tardiness altogether inexcusable amongst the pupils.

Both of these drawbacks have, however, been removed from our system since November last. Competent supervision is now provided, and tardiness of any kind is now done away with. These changes have already improved the situation, for they have brought with them encouragement and opportunity.

Nevertheless, there are several difficulties, which make the work of our teachers very hard. Few of our pupils are of bright intellect; a number are feeble-minded, and a great proportion are of a very low intellectual grade; and yet, outside of regular school hours, there is not a single feature in the daily life of our charges which harmonizes with the work done in school. Before and after each session most of the children are engaged in doing the work of the house. No hour is given to study; no time is devoted to delectable reading; everything outside of the school-room is distraction. You can see that this renders more difficult the already difficult task of teaching.

The grading throughout is a matter of convenience, rather than of merit. We have some of every grade, yet few of any grade; consequently each of our teachers handles two

or three grades. Competition is entirely lacking, and a child is promoted oftener through fear of overcrowding than because of any meritorious work.

About fifty of our large boys lose a half-session every other day, because of the Trade School, and amongst the girls the same condition exists.

During the year Miss Mattie M. Clough has succeeded Miss S. M. Chase, resigned, and Miss Nora T. Splaine is holding the position made vacant by the resignation of Miss A. M. Crowell. Miss Elizabeth Sproul was appointed extra teacher, vice Miss Mary A. Meaney, resigned. The substitute teachers during the year have been: Miss Gertrude Briggs, Miss Lockhardt and Miss A. G. Smith.

The usual statistics:

Pupils remaining Jan. 31, 1896	.	.	.	.	362
Pupils admitted during the year	.	.	.	.	322
Total number of pupils taught	.	.	.	.	684
Pupils remaining Jan. 31, 1897	.	.	.	.	314
Pupils discharged during the year	.	.	.	.	370

Not included in the above figures, we have three pupils in the Perkins Institution for the Blind.

The average age of pupils taught during the year has been nine years.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH C. DRUM,

Principal.

ALMSHOUSE.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT, BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1897.

ERNEST C. MARSHALL, ESQ., *Institutions Commissioner* :

DEAR SIR : I respectfully submit the annual report for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897 :

Number remaining Jan. 31, 1896 :

Males	56
Females	98
Total	<u>154</u>

Admitted from Feb. 1, 1896, to Jan. 31, 1897 :

Males	55
Females	56
Total	<u>111</u>

Discharged from Feb. 1, 1896, to Jan. 31, 1897 :

Males	59
Females	61
Total	<u>120</u>

Remaining Jan. 31, 1897 :

Males	52
Females	93
Total	<u>145</u>

Largest number during the year	164
Smallest " " "	136
Average " " "	148+

Number of deaths during the year :

Males	8
Females	8
Total	<u>16</u>

Average age of decedents, 68 years+.



ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN, FOR AGED COUPLES.

Dr. R. W. Sprague, our visiting physician, who is ever ready to respond to the call of our afflicted, still continues to care for our sick with his customary skill. Enclosed with this you will find his report to me.

Religious services have been held, and entertainments been given as usual.

Kind friends have contributed flowers, books, papers, refreshments, etc., to the inmates, and I wish to take this opportunity to extend to them the thanks of all my charges and my own included.

The garden, although not as productive as it has been in other years, afforded us a considerable variety of green stuff for the table, also provided fodder for three cows, until frost came:

I am happy to be able to state that all recommendations made in my last annual report as to repairs, etc., have been carried out, the sun-room, ice-room, coal-cellar, oil-room, iron fence along the bank, new drains, an upright tubular boiler have been provided, two new water-closets in the men's dormitory, one closet and bath in the officer's apartments, three rooms have been newly plastered, two of which have had rift hard-pine floors laid.

I wish to respectfully recommend that some of the rooms be renovated by being newly plastered and painted, and that new floors be laid; that the two sheds at the rear of the wings be removed, and that the material be used to build a house for poultry, and that some repairs be done upon the barn and fences.

In closing I wish to thank you and your assistants for your endeavor for our comfort and pleasure.

Respectfully submitted,

CHANDLER EASTMAN,

Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1897.

TO CHANDLER EASTMAN, ESQ., *Superintendent Charlestown Almshouse* :

SIR: The annual report of the medical department of the institution under your supervision, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The number of patients treated during the year has slightly exceeded that of the previous year, but as usual, the diseases were mostly chronic, such as bronchitis, phthisis, valvular heart, varicose ulcers, etc., and with which many of the inmates were afflicted upon entrance.

I am very much pleased to state that the condition of good health and freedom from epidemics, which has heretofore existed for so many years, has maintained the past year.

There were 16 deaths during the year (8 each of males and females) from the following causes: Paralysis, 4; phthisis, 4; valvular heart, 3; senility, 3; peritonitis, 1; drowned, 1; average age of decedents 68+.

In closing, I desire to express to you my sincere appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me in our official relations, and to Mrs. Eastman, the matrons and nurses for their prompt, efficient, and devoted attention to the sick under my care.

Very respectfully,

R. W. SPRAGUE,

Visiting Physician.

BOSTON INSANE HOSPITAL, AUSTIN FARM.

ROSLINDALE, BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1897.

To the Institutions Commissioner :

SIR: The following report of this hospital is respectfully submitted:

The movement of the population is as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in Hospital, Jan. 31, 1896.....	153	210	363
Admitted during year	32	59	91
Whole number treated.....	185	269	454
Committed by court.....	17	31	48
Emergency cases.....	.....	5	5
Voluntary.....	1	1	2
Transferred from other hospitals	8	10	18
Transferred from wards at Pierce Farm.....	6	12	18
Discharged	43	108	151
Not insane .....	.....	1	1
Recovered.....	4	1	5
Much improved.....	.....	4	4
Improved	1	3	4
Not improved.....	1	6	7
Transferred to State Hospitals and Asylums.....	21	60	81
Transferred to wards at Pierce Farm.....	9	20	29
Died	7	13	20
Remaining Jan. 31, 1897	142	161	303

These facts relate to the Austin Farm and cover the official year.

In the tables of statistics required by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity the two departments of the Boston Insane Hospital have been considered as one. It seemed, both to Dr. Noyes and myself, that this method was necessary, otherwise the value of these statistics would have been seriously impaired. These facts, as formerly, relate to the calendar year.

At the Austin Farm the death rate was only 4.4 per cent of the number treated and 5.9 per cent of the daily average. The average age at death was 57.15 years.

While a low death rate is gratifying to see, I must say that the small number of patients recovered and died indicates how few recent and sick cases have been treated here.

There has been no unusual sickness, and only one case of contagious disease. One female patient had measles, which developed in fourteen hours after admission here. No other case was contracted. For this immunity I think we are partly indebted to our steam sterilizer.

The unusual feature for the year, as shown in the above table, is the large number of patients removed by transfer. In my last report I alluded to the fact that this hospital occupied a unique position in having no natural method of relief from overcrowding.

I am pleased to be able to say that this defect has been remedied by the Legislature the past year in giving the Board of Lunacy and Charity the power to transfer patients from this hospital to a State hospital or asylum.

We have, with the cordial support of the State Board, availed ourselves of this new privilege to greatly improve the efficiency of the hospital. The bad condition in Ward A, described in my last report, was corrected in June. On the sixth of that month, in accordance with an order from the Board of Lunacy and Charity, 24 women patients were sent to the Medfield Asylum; on the eleventh, 20 women and 1 man were sent to the same asylum. The patients were sent in coaches directly to the asylum; this method proved very satisfactory, the journey occupying about four hours, and we thus avoided the inconvenience and publicity of public conveyances.

This enabled us to remove 39 beds from the old building which had been overcrowded, and we at once began upon alterations. Here we used the labor of several patients. The walls and ceilings were scraped, and the walls painted for the first time. A partition was put in, dividing the building into two parts. A partition was removed, making one large airy day room of two smaller rooms.

The plastering was thoroughly repaired, except in the day-room, where the walls were sheathed with ash seven feet from the floor.

New plumbing was put in the day-room. There was expended about \$1,600 in this work, and while it may have appeared unwise to repair an old building which we have hoped to renew altogether, the increased comfort given to the 123 people who occupy it has amply warranted the outlay. We now have in place of one large ward holding, I will not say accommodating, 163 women, two distinct wards; one providing for 59 patients, and one for 64 patients. While I had expected great relief from this change I must admit that the actual result has exceeded my hopes. The wards are now quiet, there is far less friction; the administration is greatly improved, and the attendants take a greater interest in their work.

But I must insist that these changes do not make the building a safe one for a dwelling, and it still remains true that in case of fire in this building the results would be serious.

At this time we also painted the day-rooms in Ward B, which has greatly improved the appearance of that ward.

The removal of 44 women to Medfield was merely the removal of an excess of population as stated, and it was found that we had then no accommodations for the reception of acute and recent cases. It was now evident that if the usefulness of this hospital for the insane, located within city limits were to be continued, we must again gain room by the still further removal of cases who could not longer be benefited by remaining here. It was seen that sick and acute cases were daily being sent away from the city, often causing discomfort and serious inconvenience to all concerned. Again, the State Board were asked to relieve this hospital, which

they did promptly. On December 22 there were sent 31 patients from this department, and 7 from the Pierce Farm to the Worcester Asylum. This relief has afforded a better opportunity than I have known in this hospital for years to receive cases entitled to come here.

Upon examination of statistics I find that had this hospital possessed sufficient suitable wards, there would have been received here somewhat over 300 recent and acute cases of insanity the past year. As a matter of fact we did receive about 85 such.

The figures for this state show that of each year's admissions 60 per cent remain in the hospital at the end of a year; so that to maintain this hospital for the new cases it would be necessary to remove, by transfer, a number equivalent to 60 per cent of those admitted, unless the city shall provide more buildings for her insane.

But so long as Boston continues, as at present, to care for but a third of her insane patients within the city, I think most will agree that those who are most recently ill and whose friends visit them oftenest, should have the preference. But with our present accommodations we cannot provide for all such cases, as so large a proportion of our room is only adapted to the quiet asylum class; and when we reflect that the annual increment of Boston's insane is now nearly 100 cases, the need of additional room here is very evident.

For a greater part of the year an extra carpenter has been employed making alterations. In addition to the work already described in the wards, an addition to the storeroom has been made.

The system of storeroom requisitions inaugurated a year ago has worked successfully, and a considerable saving has resulted.

During the past year the more careful method of selecting attendants has been fully adopted, and the result is very encouraging. I am pleased to say my recommendations for graded wages were adopted. As we had hoped, fewer changes have resulted.

I am also pleased to report that a good microscope has been purchased during the year.

I wish to recommend once more several things which I urged last year.

The most serious need for the institution at present is adequate office-room, and quarters for medical officers. The easiest method to gain this would be to erect a house for the Superintendent, and use the house now partly occupied by him for office-room and physicians' quarters. This alteration would cost very little. The large amount of business recently added, due to reception of acute cases, has rendered the present small office intolerable. The Superintendent has no place where he may conduct any confidential business.

The matter of electric lighting I consider of the utmost importance. In no institution is electric lighting so necessary as in a hospital for the insane. We always have a few mischievous patients who attempt to set fires or turn the gas on or off, making the use of gas very dangerous. We continue to use gasoline, which has only its cheapness to recommend it. To continue its use appears false economy.

We are now compelled to hire a house in the neighborhood to provide for our domestic help. I would recommend erecting another story over our laundry — possibly two — in which I would have a large sewing-room and rooms for female domestics.

A new ice-house will be necessary the coming year. The past year we were fortunate in not having to buy any ice. An ice-house would save its cost the first year.

I would again recommend the removal of the barns, and the building of a new stable on Harvard street. Before we decide upon a new ward building it is necessary to acquire more land; and, until we know how much and where the land will be we cannot intelligently plan for more wards.

I would renew my recommendation for an annual expenditure for a medical library. This institution is behind most others in this respect. Such a library would be of great benefit, and its purchase a proper expenditure of funds.

I must again urge upon your attention the importance of supplying Wards C and E with double windows. When the wind pressure is high it is impossible to keep all rooms

warm. I think the saving in coal in one season would repay the expense.

A noteworthy event of the year is the appointment by His Honor the Mayor of a large committee of citizens, who shall advise him concerning the Institutions Department. From this body a sub-committee of five ladies and gentlemen are assigned to the Insane Hospitals. It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the profound interest shown by the members of the committee in the needs of the hospital. One or two members have visited this department of the hospital weekly, and have given a large amount of time to it.

I wish to thank here, on behalf of the hospital, The Hospital Newspaper Society for three barrels of reading matter, and Mrs. L. A. Russell for a number of magazines. Our thanks are also due a number of employees of the hospital for a very successful minstrel show given for the patients in the chapel this winter. I desire to thank Rev. Father Cummins and his assistants of this parish for their ministrations to the sick and dying.

On the first of November, Dr. Fred B. Colby, who had been appointed second assistant physician, assumed his duties at the hospital. Dr. Colby had been connected with the hospital at the State Farm in Bridgewater for about a year.

My thanks are due the officers and employees for faithful and willing service.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD B. LANE,

Superintendent.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1896.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1895.....	229	284	513
Admitted within the year.....	47	66	113
Emergency	1	8	9
Voluntary.....	2	2	4
Committed	33	46	79
Transferred	11	10	21
Whole number of cases	276	350	626
Discharged within the year	63	126	189
¹ Transferred to State Hospitals and Asylums..	28	66	94
Recovered.....	10	9	19
Much improved.....	1	6	7
Improved	8	8	16
Not improved.....	5	14	19
Death.....	11	22	33
Not insane .....	.....	1	1
Patients remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1896.....	213	224	437
Patients remaining at Austin Farm.....	142	157	299
Patients remaining at Pierce Farm	71	67	138
Supported as city patients	185	187	372
Supported as private patients.....	28	37	65
Number of different persons.....	273	346	619
Number of different persons admitted	46	64	110
Number of different persons recovered.....	10	9	19
Daily average	237.36	260.15	497.51
² Percentage of recoveries.....	21.74	15.25	18.09

¹ Including emergency cases.² Excluding emergency cases transferred.

3. RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	39	57	96			
Second.....	8	7	15	3	1	4
Fourth.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Sixth .....	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Total of cases	47	66	113	3	8	11
Total of persons	46	64	110	3	3	6

4. RELATIONS TO HOSPITALS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any hospital for insane	27	37	64
Former inmates of this hospital only	7	6	13
Former inmates of other hospitals only	11	18	29
Former inmates of this and other hospitals.....	1	3	4
Total of persons	46	64	110

5. PARENTAGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Maine	1	2	3	5	4	7
New Hampshire.....	2	2	3	2	5	4
Vermont	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Massachusetts.....	14	15	7	10	21	25
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	.....	1	1	2	1
Virginia .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Canada.....	1	2	1	1	2	3
England	2	2	6	3	8	5
Ireland	21	20	26	28	47	48
Scotland.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1
Wales .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
France .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Germany	2	1	3	3	5	4
Norway .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Sweden.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2
Unknown.....	1	1	5	5	6	6
Total.....	46	46	64	64	110	110

6. RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suffolk County.....	45	62	107
Essex County.....	.....	1	1
Middlesex County.....	1	.....	1
New York .....	.....	1	1
Total.....	46	64	110

7. CIVIL CONDITION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

NO. OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			DIVORCED.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	18	21	39	17	22	39	3	12	15	...	...	...	38	55	93
Second	6	2	8	2	3	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	8	7	15
Fourth .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sixth.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total.....	24	24	48	19	26	45	3	13	16	...	1	1	46	64	110

8. OCCUPATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

	Males.		Males.
Actor . . .	1	Merchants . . .	4
Book-keeper . . .	1	Milkman . . .	1
Chemist . . .	1	Plumber . . .	1
Clerks . . .	6	Plumber's helper . . .	1
Clothing trimmer . . .	1	Police sergeant . . .	1
Cordage manufacturer	1	President insurance	
Druggist . . .	1	company . . .	1
Electrotyper . . .	1	Printers . . .	2
Engineer . . .	1	Real estate agent . . .	1
Engraver . . .	1	Salesman . . .	1
Fireman . . .	1	Student . . .	1
Herdic driver . . .	1	Tailor . . .	1
House painter . . .	1	Telegraph operator . . .	1
Hostler . . .	1	Watch-case maker . . .	1
Laborers . . .	2	None . . .	3
Lamplighter . . .	1		—
Letter carrier . . .	1	Total . . .	46
Liquor dealers . . .	3		

	Females.		Females.
Clerks . . .	2	Music teacher . . .	1
Cloak maker . . .	1	Saleswoman . . .	1
Confectioner . . .	1	School teacher . . .	1
Domestics . . .	7	Seamstress . . .	1
Dressmaker . . .	1	Washerwoman . . .	1
Housekeepers . . .	4	None . . .	14
Housewives . . .	24	Unknown . . .	1
Laundress . . .	1		—
Milliners . . .	2	Total . . .	64
Mill operative . . .	1		

9. PROBABLE CAUSES OF DISEASE IN PERSONS ADMITTED.

CAUSES.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. PHYSICAL.									
Apoplexy	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Climacteric.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hereditv	2	4	6	1	2	3	2	4	6
Ill health.....	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Imbecility	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injury to head.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Intemperance.....	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Masturbation	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nephritis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Nervous exhaustion.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Organic brain disease....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Overstudy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overwork	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senility	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Sunstroke	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. MENTAL.									
Family trouble.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fright .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental shock.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Religious excitement....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worry .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	10	16	26	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
None .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	46	64	110	3	3	6	12	12	24

10. RECORD OF CASES ADMITTED WITHIN THE YEAR.

PATIENTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	47	66	113
Discharged, recovered.....	3	8	11
“ much improved	1	1	2
“ improved.....	1	2	3
“ not improved	1	4	5
Emergency and other cases transferred.....	3	7	10
Died	4	6	10
Not insane		1	1
Remaining Dec. 31, 1896	34	37	71
Number likely to recover	2	6	8
“ “ “ improve	3	4	6

12. REPORTED DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE LAST
ADMISSION.

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMIS- SION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital				1	....	1	1	....	1
Under 1 month.....	2	13	15	1	2	3	3	16	19
From 1 to 3 months.....	2	6	8	....	2	2	2	8	10
“ 3 “ 6 “	3	3	6	4	3	7	7	6	13
“ 6 “ 12 “	4	4	8	4	....	4	8	4	12
“ 1 “ 2 years.....	6	3	9	2	5	7	8	8	16
“ 2 “ 5 “	6	1	7	1	8	9	8	10	18
“ 5 “ 10 “	2	3	5	4	4	8	6	7	13
“ 10 “ 20 “	1	2	3	1	3	4	2	5	7
Over 20 years.....				....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	1	1	2	1	....	1	2	1	3
Not insane		1	1	....	....	....		1	1
Total of persons.....	27	37	64	19	27	46	46	64	110
Average in years.....	2.07	1.46	1.71	5.44	3.75	4.43	3.45	2.45	2.86

13. FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE IN CASES ADMITTED OR DISCHARGED, WITH CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.																								
				Recovered.			Much Improved.			Improved.			Not Improved.			Emergency and Other Cases Transferred.			Died.			Not Insane.			Aggregate.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Mania, acute.....	4	8	12	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	6	9
“ chronic.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
“ recurrent.....	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Melancholia, acute.....	3	13	16	2	3	5	1	1	2	2	5	7	1	2	3	...	3	3	...	2	2	2	6	16	22
“ chronic.....	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3
“ recurrent.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dementia, primary.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ post-paralytic.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ senile.....	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3

Senile insanity.....	2	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	2	8	10
Epilepsy.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Folie circulaire.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
General paralysis.....	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	6	3	9
Habitual drunkard.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hebephrenia.....	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
Imbecility.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	4
Inanition delirium.....	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Organic brain disease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Paranoia.....	4	7	11	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	6	14	20	1	1	2	...	...	9	20	29
Not insane....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Total of cases.....	47	66	113	10	9	19	1	6	7	8	8	16	5	14	19	28	66	94	11	22	33	...	189
Total of persons.....	46	64	110	10	9	19	1	6	7	8	8	16	5	14	19	28	66	94	11	22	33	...	189

14. DISCHARGES CLASSIFIED BY ADMISSION AND RESULT.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			EMERGENCY AND OTHER CASES TRANSFERRED.			DIED.			NOT INSANE.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	8	7	15	....	4	4	6	7	13	5	11	16	22	57	79	10	21	31	....	1	1	51	108	159
Second.....	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	....	3	3	5	5	10	1	1	2	....	....	....	10	13	23
Third.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4
Fourth.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Fifth .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Total of cases ...	10	9	19	1	6	7	8	8	16	5	14	19	28	66	94	11	22	33	....	1	1	63	126	189
Total of persons,	10	9	19	1	6	7	8	8	16	5	14	19	28	66	94	11	22	33	....	1	1	63	126	189

15. CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Nervous system :</i>			
Exhaustion from acute mania.....		1	1
“ “ “ melancholia		2	2
“ “ chronic melancholia....	1	1	2
“ “ epileptic dementia.....		1	1
“ “ senile insanity.....	2	1	3
General paralysis.....	3	.....	3
Cerebral paralysis, following senile dementia	1	1	2
Marasmus, following organic brain disease,	1	.....	1
Suffocation during an epileptic fit.....	1	.....	1
Status epilepticus.....		1	1
Post-paralytic insanity.....		1	1
<i>Respiratory system :</i>			
Broncho pneumonia.....	2	2	4
Phthisis pulmonalis.....		2	2
Acute lobar pneumonia.....		1	1
<i>Circulatory system :</i>			
Cerebral hemorrhage.....		1	1
Apoplexy		2	2
Fatty degeneration of the heart.....		1	1
<i>Digestive system :</i>			
Dysentery		1	1
<i>General :</i>			
Old age.		3	3
Total	11	22	33

16. RECOVERIES CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF DISEASE AND OF TREATMENT.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.			Whole known Period of Mental Disease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 1 month.....	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 3 months..	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 3 to 6 “ ..	1	.....	1	4	5	9	2	6	8	4	5	9
“ 6 to 12 “ ..	2	.....	2	2	2	4	3	.....	3	2	1	3
“ 1 to 2 years.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	2	2
“ 2 to 5 “ ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
“ 5 to 10 “ ..	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
“ 10 to 20 “ ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Over 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10	9	19	10	9	19	10	9	19	10	9	19
Average of known cases (in months)	9.27	1.74	5.70	34.39	5.14	20.54	43.66	6.88	26.24	44.86	9.82	22.35

17. DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF DISEASE AND OF TREATMENT.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.			Whole known Period of Mental Disease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 1 month	1	1	2	1	4	5	.....	.....	1	1	4	5
From 1 to 3 months...	2	3	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	2
“ 3 “ 6 “ .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
“ 6 “ 12 “	2	1	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	2	2	1	3
“ 1 “ 2 years.....	3	3	6	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	3
“ 2 “ 5 “	1	4	5	2	5	7	.....	.....	3	2	5	7
“ 5 “ 10 “ .....	.....	2	2	1	4	5	.....	.....	6	1	4	5
“ 10 “ 20 “ .....	.....	2	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	4	1	2	3
Over 20 years.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	4	1	2	3
Unknown	1	5	6	1	2	3	.....	.....	6	1	2	3
Total	11	22	33	11	22	33	11	22	33	11	22	33
Average of known cases in months...	41.38	37.66	39.04	62.27	71.55	68.45	103.23	81.21	89.36	103.23	71.55	68.71

18. ANNUAL ADMISSIONS SINCE THE OPENING OF THE
PAST YEAR, AND THE NUMBER OF EACH

YEARS ENDING APRIL 30.	NEW CASES.																				
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1896.																	
				Trans-ferred.		Recov-ered.		Much Im-proved.		Im-proved.		Not Im-proved.		Died.		Not Insane.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1840..	48	48	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841..	31	19	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1842..	16	20	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1843..	33	23	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1844..	14	13	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1845..	20	7	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1846..	16	12	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847..	28	25	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848..	27	43	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849..	35	40	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1850..	28	42	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1851..	30	38	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852..	40	35	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853..	38	10	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854..	35	28	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855..	32	35	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856..	54	45	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857..	17	18	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858..	23	17	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859..	46	35	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860..	60	30	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861..	56	43	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862..	53	47	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863..	44	41	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864..	33	37	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
1865..	37	26	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866..	34	27	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1867..	32	24	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1868..	39	27	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1869..	41	34	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870..	40	28	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
1871..	47	51	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1872..	28	24	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1873..	8	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1874..	18	8	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1875..	21	21	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1876..	14	25	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1877..	12	11	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1878..	17	25	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Carr'd forw'd</i>	1245	1087	2332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..

HOSPITAL, WITH DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, WITHIN THE
YEAR'S ADMISSIONS REMAINING DEC. 31, 1896.

READMITTED CASES.																		Remaining of each Year's Admissions Dec. 31, 1896.		
ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1896.																	
			Trans- ferred.	Recov- ered.	MuchIm- proved.	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.	Died.												
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
...			
...			
3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
7	10	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	8	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
6	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
9	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
3	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	2
3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
6	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
2	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	124	271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	18

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS, WITH DISCHARGES AND DEATHS

YEARS ENDING APRIL 30.	NEW CASES.																							
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1896.																				
				Trans- ferred.			Recov- ered.			MuchIm- proved.			Im- proved.			Not Im- proved.			Died.			Not Insane.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Bro't forw'd</i>	1245	1087	2332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
1879..	23	12	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880..	27	25	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881..	17	32	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1882..	47	56	103	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1883..	50	45	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1884..	52	39	91	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885..	61	47	108	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885 ¹ .	42	44	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1886 ² .	54	56	110	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1887..	49	40	89	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1888..	82	76	158	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
1889..	58	73	131	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1890..	88	96	184	5	21	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
1891..	59	65	124	2	5	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
1892..	52	18	70	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1893..	55	76	131	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..
1894..	35	58	93	..	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
1895..	75	72	147	3	3	6	3	..	3	..	1	1	4	3	7	3	2	5	1	6	7	..	..	..
1896..	39	57	96	3	7	10	3	7	10	..	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	4	6	10	..	1	1
Total,	2210	2074	4284	19	52	71	9	7	16	..	4	4	6	7	13	5	11	16	9	20	29	..	1	1

¹ Eight months, ending Dec. 31, 1885.

² This and following years end December 31.

TO HOSPITAL, WITHIN THE PAST YEAR. — *Concluded.*

READMITTED CASES.																					Remaining of each Year's Admissions Dec. 31, 1896.		
ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1896.																				
			Trans- ferred.	Recov- ered.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.	Died.															
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
147	124	271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	18
6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
6	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
16	14	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
5	4	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
8	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
10	17	27	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14
81	61	142	6	8	14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	74
11	15	26	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	26	62
12	8	20	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7	25
5	8	13	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14
9	14	23	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	23	33
7	12	19	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	7	17	24
9	10	19	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	42	38	80			
8	9	17	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	33	38	71
360	328	688	9	14	23	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	..	3	3	2	2	4	213	224	437

RELAPSED CASES, ETC. — *Concluded.*

YEARS ENDING APRIL 30.		CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THIS HOSPITAL.																							
		ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1896.																		Remain- ing Dec 31, 1896.		
					Recov'd.			M'ch imp			Improv d			Not imp.			Transf'd			Died.					
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
<i>Brought forward,</i>	119	79	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1882	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1883	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1884	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885 ¹	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1886 ²	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1887	4	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1888	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
1889	11	5	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
1890	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1891	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1892	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
1893	3	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
1894	2	7	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
1895	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
1896	3	2	5	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Total,	179	154	333	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	17	27

¹ Eight months, ending Dec. 31, 1885.

² This and following years end December 31.

FARM PRODUCTS AT AUSTIN FARM, 1896.

Apples	.	.	.	.	.	.	194 bushels.
Beans, Lima	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 “
Beans, string	.	.	.	.	.	.	40½ “
Beans, shell	.	.	.	.	.	.	76 “
Beets, table	.	.	.	.	.	.	231 “
Beet greens	.	.	.	.	.	.	91 “
Brussels sprouts	.	.	.	.	.	.	300 heads.
Carrots	.	.	.	.	.	.	83 bushels.
Cabbages	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,283 heads.
Cauliflower	.	.	.	.	.	.	504 “
Celery	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,750 “
Corn, green	.	.	.	.	.	.	473 baskets.
Cucumbers, pickling	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 bushels.

Cucumbers, large	.	.	.	.	.	2,794
Dandelions	.	.	.	.	.	127 bushels.
Lettuce	.	.	.	.	.	2,558 heads.
Melons, musk	.	.	.	.	.	835
Onions	.	.	.	.	.	142 bushels.
Pears	.	.	.	.	.	1½ “
Peas	.	.	.	.	.	86½ “
Potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	275 “
Pumpkins	.	.	.	.	.	45 “
Radishes	.	.	.	.	.	2,558 bunches.
Rhubarb	.	.	.	.	.	1,110 pounds.
Spinach	.	.	.	.	.	64 bushels.
Swiss chard	.	.	.	.	.	72 “
Squash	.	.	.	.	.	1,888 pounds.
Tomatoes	.	.	.	.	.	100 bushels.
Tomatoes, green	.	.	.	.	.	50 “
Turnips	.	.	.	.	.	203 “
Blackberries	.	.	.	.	.	266 boxes.
Currants	.	.	.	.	.	852 “
Gooseberries	.	.	.	.	.	6 “
Strawberries	.	.	.	.	.	857 “
Raspberries	.	.	.	.	.	136 “
Grapes	.	.	.	.	.	3,500 pounds.
Corn fodder	.	.	.	.	.	6 tons.
Hay	.	.	.	.	.	61 “
Rowen	.	.	.	.	.	4 “
Rowen, ensilage	.	.	.	.	.	9 “
Ice	.	.	.	.	.	275 “
Chickens	.	.	.	.	.	111 pounds.
Eggs	.	.	.	.	.	741 dozen.
Fowl	.	.	.	.	.	103 pounds.
Pork	.	.	.	.	.	6,250 “

BOSTON INSANE HOSPITAL, PIERCE FARM.

Feb. 1, 1897.

To the Institutions Commissioner :

SIR: The movement of population in this hospital is shown in the following table, it being for the official year ending Jan. 31, 1897 :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number in Hospital Jan. 31, 1896.....	75	72	147
Admitted during year	32	44	76
Whole number treated.....	110	120	230
Committed by court.....	19	21	40
Emergency cases.....	1	3	4
Voluntary cases.....	1	1	2
Transferred from other hospitals	2	.....	2
Transferred from wards at Austin Farm ..	11	19	30
Discharged	32	48	80
Recovered.....	5	8	13
Much improved.....	1	3	4
Improved	6	5	11
Not improved.....	4	7	11
Died.....	3	9	12
Transferred to State Hospitals and Asylums,	7	6	13
Transferred to wards at Austin Farm.....	6	10	16
Remaining in Hospital Feb. 1, 1897.....	74	68	142

The condition of the patients during the past year has been satisfactory, and there has been no epidemic nor death from accident. As this report covers the first full year of the occupation of the buildings at Pierce Farm, it may be

stated that, with the exceptions to be noted later, the buildings have proved to be well adapted to their purpose, and the comfort and well-being of the patients has been carefully considered. With four wards and an infirmary on each wing a fairly good classification and separation can be maintained with our average of 150 patients. The infirmary on the male side has been in use as such constantly, but with only two or three women at any one time needing constant bed treatment, it was found that these could be better cared for in the single rooms of the wards, and the infirmary of the female wing has been used as a dormitory.

There being better accommodations here than at Austin Farm for single-room cases it has naturally come about that the cases here fall almost entirely into two classes, the quiet and orderly, including a large number of private patients who, from their condition, appreciate single rooms and the small dormitories ; and secondly, the noisy, destructive and violent who, from their condition, are wholly unsuitable for large dormitories. The quiet patients being on the upper wards, and the noisy ones on the lower, the result is that the quiet patients are at no time; night or day, free from the noise of the disturbed patients, who, in larger hospitals, are placed in detached buildings or at the extreme ends of the hospital plant. Two remedies for this condition suggest themselves: the building of a detached ward for the disturbed patients of each sex, or giving up the entire hospital exclusively to one sex. To build detached wards would make it necessary to purchase the adjoining land not now owned by the city, but this land should be purchased under any circumstances and without delay, as no adequate plans for the future growth and development of the two divisions of the hospital can be made without a knowledge of the final limits of the hospital property. On the other hand, by making the hospital exclusively for one sex, it would be possible to classify the patients very much better than at present; the disturbed patients could be given one wing and quiet ones the other. The economical administration of the hospital, however, requires the immediate erection of additional buildings of some sort, in order to reduce the per capita cost.

Much difficulty was experienced last winter (1895-96) in properly heating the buildings on cold days when there was a high wind, it being necessary several times to move patients from one ward to another, and the bath-rooms with a northern exposure were especially cold. Several changes in the heating plant have been made, and additional pipes put into the northern bath-rooms, and these alterations, together with a large number of weather strips, have materially improved the conditions. The windows and transoms all over the buildings, however, are very loose, and it is a question whether the buildings can be made sufficiently warm on cold days with a high wind without a large number of double windows. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the buildings as constructed cost but 60 per cent of what brick buildings would have cost, so that it seems but just to ask that a certain amount of the 40 per cent saved should be put into double windows.

Next to the question of heating, the lighting by gasolene is the source of the greatest amount of annoyance, and also of positive danger. There is but one gasolene pump under the female wing, and this is not sufficient to furnish good light to the male wing, where it is almost never possible to read in the evening, and it has even happened that there has not been light enough for the patients to see to play cards. The matter calls for immediate action, but it is hoped that electric lighting will be provided, rather than an attempt made to make the gasolene plant answer by putting in a new pump. The buildings are wired for electric lighting, and all the fixtures are provided with both burners and electric light sockets, so that the expense of introducing electric lighting would be at a minimum.

There was a small fire in the bath-room of one of the male wards on the afternoon of October 9, charring the floor and clothes boxes, but fortunately doing no great damage. No cause for the fire could be assigned. Although an alarm was rung in as a precautionary measure, the attendants had extinguished the fire before the arrival of the fire department, and it is gratifying to record the satisfactory working of the stand-pipes and hose with which the buildings are

provided. A fire-alarm box has now been placed outside the domestic building, and an additional safeguard thus furnished.

During the summer the hospital sewer was connected with the general sewer system of the city at Canterbury street.

The hospital is without proper roads, except around the female wing and at the back of the hospital. The approaches to the hospital from the street, the road to the barn and stable, and at the boiler-house, are in such condition that in wet weather loaded teams can pass over them only with difficulty, and the drawing and unloading of coal can be done only with much unnecessary hardship to the horses.

A new farm barn is greatly needed. During the year eight cows have been condemned by the Cattle Commissioners as tuberculous, and two others have died of the same disease, making a total loss of a quarter of the average number of the herd. A new barn, large enough for the cows and work horses of both farms, should be built where it can be easily reached from each place, and a piggery should also be built near it, where the kitchen waste of both hospitals can be used to advantage.

Seven rooms and a bath-room have been partly finished in the attic of the Domestic Building for the use of male outward employees, and when these are completed the rooms now occupied by these men can be given to additional patients. Two rooms in the attic of each room are also partly finished, and are to be used for those on night duty.

Early in December the Superintendent was glad to be able to move from the limited quarters of the Domestic Building to the Farm House, so called, which had been thoroughly repaired and put in order during the autumn. Dr. Henry A. Roberts, formerly assistant physician at the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Bridgewater, has been appointed assistant physician.

It is a pleasure to record the great assistance and helpfulness of the Advisory Board appointed by His Honor the Mayor, and the board can but be of increasing usefulness to the hospital in the future.

Rev. Fr. Cummins and his assistants have ever been ready and anxious to give their services to the sick and dying.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM NOYES, M.D., *Superintendent.*

FARM PRODUCTS.

Beans, lima	5½ bushels.
Beans, shell	19 “
Beans, string	23 “
Beets, table	124½ “
Beets, mangle wurzel	530 “
Celery	1,187 heads.
Cabbages	3,780 “
Carrots	58 bushels.
Cauliflowers	278 heads.
Corn, sweet	275 baskets.
Cucumbers	800
Ensilage	18½ tons.
Fodder, green (corn, oats, barley and vetches)	270 tons.
Fodder, dry (oats, barley, and vetches),	30 “
Greens, Swiss chard	68½ bushels.
Hay, English	17 tons.
Hay, meadow	8 “
Hay, “ bought standing	13 “
Ice cut	220 “
Lettuce	1,300 heads.
Melons	817
Onions	85 bushels.
Parsnips	56 “
Peas, green	37 “
Pumpkins	2½ tons.
Radishes	467 bunches.
Spinach	99 bushels.
Squash	8¼ tons.
Tomatoes	105 bushels.
Tomatoes, green	7 “
Turnips, white	124 “
Turnips, rutabagas	102 “
Milk	107,142 quarts.
Pork, dressed	4,990 pounds.

PARENTAL SCHOOL.

WEST ROXBURY, Feb. 1, 1897.

E. C. MARSHALL, ESQ., *Institutions Commissioner* :

DEAR SIR: The following is my report of the Parental School from Feb. 1, 1896, to Feb. 1, 1897. The health of the boys has been good. We have had 167 boys and two girls committed during the year. The boys have received five hours' schooling every school day during the year. We now have two school-rooms, and are able to grade the schools to some extent. When we get room enough, so the school building can be used for schools, we can make a great improvement in our work.

We have been supplied with suitable school books, and I see no reason why our schools can not be made to compare favorably with the same grade of city schools.

We have had four new buildings constructed during the year. The hospital was the first to be completed, and was ready for occupancy in July. This is a very fine building, and is located on high ground, with the best of drainage. This building is divided into two parts by a solid brick wall, one part for contagious diseases and the other for common sickness, which is liable to be in a school like this. There are ten beds in each division for boys, and two for nurses. The two parts are just as distinct and separate as if they were in two buildings, and can only be entered from the outside. The ventilation, heating, and, in fact, everything about it, is on the most modern plan. The grading about it has been completed, and adds very much to the appearance of the whole place, as it is the first building you see on entering the grounds. The two new family buildings are completed and furnished. We have occupied one for about two months. This is a great improvement over the old congregate system. These buildings accommodate 40 boys

each, and are officered by three persons, called master, matron and assistant matron. The boys can be looked after in this way much better. Individual work can be done which could not be under the congregate system. The officers can see to the wants of each boy.

The officers and boys dine in the same room, and this gives a good opportunity to look after the table manners. Each of the new family buildings have 40 sleeping-rooms, so that each boy can have a room by himself. This is an experiment, and I am not able to say just what improvement it may be over a large dormitory. It certainly is very nice for a boy to have his own room, if he will appreciate it. It has been a success thus far. All the food is cooked in the building, except the bread, making it as near a large family as possible. The boys have a large play-room in the basement, with wash-room, and closets directly off play-room. The reading-room on first floor is well furnished, and makes a fine place for boys to read, study, and play games.

We need two more buildings similar to those now completed to accommodate our boys. We have 59 boys in each school-room, and in order to make more room for schools shall have to take one room from sleeping hall. We can accommodate only 120 boys with our present buildings.

There are 31 boys and two girls at Marcella-street home who belong here, if we had room for them. The ice-house is completed, and will be filled with ice to last through the season. The roads and walks ought to be put in order next spring. We have had several entertainments during the year. Professor Rice of Harvard University gave the boys a very interesting entertainment, and he has our thanks for it. The holidays have been suitably observed. The boys have attended religious services in town. The Catholic boys have attended St. Teresa's Church, and the Protestant boys have attended the Protestant services at the Baptist Church. The Rev. Patrick F. Boyle, of St. Teresa's Church, has made the boys presents during the year of books, balls and candy, besides giving them an entertainment. He has our thanks for the interest taken in the school. We ought

to have a chapel where we can hold religious services, and have a place for entertainments.

The products of the place are as follows, viz.:

Hay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 tons.
Lettuce	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	320 heads.
Radishes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	329 dozen.
Green peas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10½ bushels.
String beans	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21½ “
Shell beans	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4½ “
Sweet corn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,064 ears.
Cucumbers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,392
Cucumber pickles	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 barrel.
Table beets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29½ bushels.
Turnips	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 bushels.
Cabbage	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,500 heads.
Apples	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 barrels.
Potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 bushels.
Cranberries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 “
Tomatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 “
Squash	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 pounds.
Celery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100 heads.

Meat and Poultry.

Veal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106 pounds.
Pork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	490 “
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 “

The statistics of the school are as follows:

Remaining Jan. 31, 1896	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73 boys.
Committed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	167 “
Discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55 “
Transferred to Marcella-street Home	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 “
Escaped	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 “
Remaining Jan. 31, 1897	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	117 “
Largest number during year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	121 “
Smallest “ “ “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56 “
Average “ “ “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76 “

Average age of boys committed since the school opened, Sept. 11, 1895, 12 years.

NATIVITY OF BOYS COMMITTED SINCE THE SCHOOL
OPENED, SEPT. 11, 1895.

Born in Massachusetts	208
“ Nova Scotia	3
“ Minnesota	1
“ New Brunswick	7
“ England	9
“ Italy	14
“ Russia	20
“ New York	12
“ Maine	4
“ Poland	1
“ Norway	3
“ Ireland	7
“ Scotland	2
“ Newfoundland	3
Born in Roumania	1
“ Pennsylvania	1
“ Illinois	2
“ Kentucky	1
“ Prince Edward Island	1
“ North Carolina	1
“ Canada	1
“ Cape Breton Island	1
“ Maryland	1
“ Germany	1
“ Portugal	1
“ Washington, D. C.	1

We have a room about ready where there can be a class in manual training. More such work should be introduced as soon as possible. The present officers are faithful, and have worked with me for the interest of the school. For information in regard to school work and health of boys, I refer you to the report of teachers and physician. We ought

to be thankful to the Great Giver of all good gifts for the health and prosperity of the school during the past year. In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the commissioner, his assistants, and all who have had charge of the school, for their interest in our welfare.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. PERKINS,

Superintendent.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Parental School:

The school work for the second year was entered upon Sept. 7, 1896, with 63 boys.

During the first year but one teacher was employed, and, owing to the large number of boys, "in order to suit the conditions, some combining had to be done," so that only two classes were formed. That a closer classification might be made another school-room was opened and a second teacher employed. As a result, two classes were formed in each room, containing very nearly the same number of boys, which was about sixteen.

As the number of boys rapidly increased during the fall months it was found necessary to make a still closer grading. There are now three classes in each room, making six in all, corresponding to the first and second primary and the third, fourth, fifth and sixth grammar grades, numbering as follows:

Third class Grammar	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Fourth " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Fifth " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Sixth " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
Second " Primary	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
First " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	10

Making in all one hundred and nineteen (119).

We try, as far as possible, to carry on the work along the same lines as that in the public schools. The music in the school is under the supervision of Mr. McLaughlin. We notice that our boys are not free from the failing common to the average school boy, that of poor expression in both oral and written work.

We aim to correct this fault, and are helped in a great measure by practical letter writing.

As every letter written by the boys has a purpose, and is actually sent, an added interest is given which would otherwise be lacking. This work is not without its effect, as shown by their written recitations.

The boys are all very fond of reading, and Saturday evenings and Sundays devote much of their time to it.

Our school library contains about fifty volumes, thirty-five of which were the gift of the Catholic Union to the boys. Books are also taken from the Public Library.

All of these the boys greatly appreciate.

The holidays were observed in a fitting manner.

The boys entered heartily into the work of preparation, and furnished enjoyable entertainment.

We sincerely thank the Superintendent for his kindly aid, and all others who have in any way helped us in the discharge of our duties.

Very respectfully submitted,

LAURA M. GEYER,

NELLIE A. CLORETY,

Teachers.

PARENTAL SCHOOL, January, 1897.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

BOSTON, Jan. 31, 1897.

To the Commissioner of the Institutions Department:

SIR: I respectfully submit the following as my report of the sickness at the Parental School for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897:

The general good health of the previous year has been repeated, and I am able to say that we have had no fatal case of sickness this year, and no contagious diseases except two of measles and four of the mumps.

The greatest difficulty which we have to contend with is the cases of contagious skin affections which come to the school, and some of them in a very bad condition.

We have had very little use for the hospital, as few of the boys have been sick enough to be confined to the bed.

The number of accidents have been few, there being only one fractured limb, and one boy who was unfortunate enough to rupture the eyeball, which was enucleated within a few hours, and he made a good recovery.

There have been no cases of pneumonia or typhoid fever, or in fact any serious illnesses, so that we have been able to get along in the hospital without any regular nurse.

Respectfully,

C. F. MOULTON, M.D.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR DISCHARGED MALE PRISONERS AND MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

To the Institutions Commissioner :

DEAR SIR: Your agent herewith presents his annual report, with a brief sketch of what has been accomplished for the year ending Jan. 31, 1897.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

It is not easy to establish the amount of good accomplished in furnishing temporary aid to discharged prisoners who express a desire to forget the past and do better in the future, but certain it is that instances are constantly occurring under the supervision of this agency in which persons receiving its aid and encouragement, engage in the pursuit of honest industry and commence life anew.

Fifteen hundred and twenty male prisoners have been advised and assisted during the year as follows :

Three hundred and forty-two to transportation to their homes in distant parts of this and other New England States ; 783 to meals and lodging while awaiting transportation or seeking employment ; 26 to articles of clothing ; 7 to tools to work with at their various trades ; 31 to gratuities ; 331 in other ways ; 1,117 of those assisted were discharged from the House of Correction, Deer Island ; 335 from House of Correction, South Boston ; 68 from the Juvenile Schools.

Twelve hundred and twenty-seven discharged female prisoners have been advised and assisted during the year. These have been aided directly, being met on the arrival of the boat from the island and assisted in the various forms of meals, lodging, clothing and transportation to their homes or places of employment, and those having no homes were sent to charity homes.

Miss S. P. Burnham, whose death occurred Aug. 26, 1896, had been for twenty-three years employed in this department of work.

She was a kind, sympathetic friend to those who applied to her for aid, and an earnest laborer in the work of saving and guiding their footsteps into better ways. Of a cheerful and encouraging disposition she will long be remembered by thousands of those unfortunates who have been benefited at her hands.

Miss Katherine Berran succeeds Miss Burnham, and her duties have been successfully and faithfully performed.

PARDONS.

Three thousand nine hundred and forty-three applications for release of inmates from the Institutions under your care were received under chap. 449, Acts 1895, sect. 16, and are classified in the following tables.

FINE CASES.

(Arranged by Courts.)

COURT.	PARDONS GRANTED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Central	902	42	944
South Boston.....	196	11	207
Charlestown	213	7	220
East Boston.....	108	4	112
Roxbury	405	41	446
Dorchester.....	166	3	169
Brighton.....	1	.....	1
West Roxbury.....	28	1	29
Chelsea	74	7	81
Total	2,093	116	2,209

SENTENCED INMATES.

(Arranged by Courts.)

COURT.	Applications referred.	Pardons recommended.	Pardons not recommended.
Central	389	131	258
South Boston	44	26	18
Charlestown	35	23	12
East Boston.....	19	15	4
Roxbury	80	21	59
Dorchester.....	11	6	5
Brighton	2	1	1
West Roxbury	14	2	12
Chelsea.....	9	9	
Superior	40	12	28
Total	643	246	397

SENTENCED INMATES.

(Arranged by Institutions.)

INSTITUTION.	Applica- tion for pardon.	PARDONS GRANTED.			Pardons refused.
		Men.	Women.	Total.	
Suffolk County Jail.....	8	8	.....	8	
House of Correction at South Boston.....	86	26	3	29	57
House of Correction at Deer Island.....	549	182	27	209	340
Total	643	216	30	246	397

PARDONS FROM JUVENILE SCHOOLS.

	Applica- tions for pardons.	Pardons granted.	Boys.	Girls.	Pardons refused.
House of Reformation.....	60	41	41	.....	19
Parental School.....	80	44	43	1	36
Marcella-St. Home } Neglected children }	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Total.....	149	85	84	1	64

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

All minority inmates of this school released to parents or friends are still regarded as under the watch and care of the department, subject to regular visits by its agents, the same as those placed on indenture, and are subject to recall for any violation of their probation.

Four boys were returned, by order of the Commissioner, during the year. Four indentures only were made the past year. This is owing to the introduction of industrial training into these schools in July, 1895, where the boys now learn a trade which will enable them to make their way honorably through life.

BOARDING.

The boarding-out of children in the farming communities of the State continues. It is very gratifying to see what a change is produced with most of them in a short time.

Many of those sent by the courts come to us in a sadly neglected and delicate condition, the result of ill-treatment and abuse, but by regular habits, wholesome food, pure air and exercise in the open fields, become strong, ruddy and healthful.

The boarding-out plan has been of great assistance to your agent in securing permanent homes. People living in

the neighboring towns were able to see the children, and make a selection without taking a journey to the city.

We also find that free homes can be secured for children who have been at board in families at a much earlier age than institution-reared children. They becoming more desirable by family training.

Nine boys and twelve girls were transferred from the boarding-out list to free homes during the past year.

Persons with whom children are placed to board are instructed to notify the department in cases of illness, and also to employ their family physician.

In portions of the State where large numbers of children are boarded, we have arranged with the local physicians to attend those requiring their professional services at a reduction from their regular fee.

VISITATION.

Many reports of visits to indentured children from Marcella-street Home present many interesting evidences of mutual attachment between the child and family.

It, however, often occurs that homes selected for children have, owing to unfavorable changes in the character and government on the part of families, become unsuitable, and in this particular our system of supervision of those indentured has been found most useful, as upon the discovery of such cases we have removed the children so situated, and selected other places for them.

We have also instances of marked improvement in the conduct of children after being visited, and the agent's visits are often solicited by persons to talk with rebellious and stubborn boys and girls, and have generally succeeded in improving the state of things.

Occasionally one is returned to the Institution for discipline. The whole number of children subject to visitation at this date is 447 on indenture, 181 boarding, and 40 with parents or friends. All indentured children are, with but few exceptions, visited three times a year, and to those boarding, monthly visits are made by the lady visitor from

the Commissioner's office. Reports of these visits, stating the health and general condition of each child, are made and kept on file at the central office.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

During the year now in review, there were 237 applications for children for permanent homes; 121 were received at the office by letter or in person; 116 were found in connection with visits made to those previously placed out.

Ninety-one were filled; 54 proved after investigation to be unsatisfactory places, and 90 were not filled, because suitable children could not be furnished.

Carefulness is exercised in the selection of homes. Inquiry is directed to the character of the applicant, the influences by which he would surround a child, and toward all other points of character or circumstances which might effect the well-doing of the child.

Sixty-five children have passed from the control of the department during the year as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arrived at age	12	7	19
Term expired	2	—	2
Absconded, not yet found	5	—	5
Discharged to friends	10	5	15
Guardian appointed	3	4	7
Adopted	4	6	10
Married	1	2	3
Died	—	1	1
To other institutions	2	1	3
	—	—	—
Total	39	26	65

Number of children placed in permanent homes during the year:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From House of Reformation	4	—	4
“ Marcella-street Home	50	37	87
	—	—	—
Total	54	37	91

Total number in homes procured for them and subject to visitation at the close of the year :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
House of Reformation . . .	33	—	33
Marcella-street Home . . .	224	190	414
	---	---	---
Total	257	190	447

LOCATION OF CHILDREN IN PERMANENT HOMES.

	Cities and Towns.	Children.
In Massachusetts	112	291
“ New Hampshire	39	97
“ Vermont	10	10
“ Maine	15	31
“ Connecticut	2	2
“ Rhode Island	5	7
Other States	7	9
	---	---
Total	190	447

The ages of children placed in permanent homes the past year are as follows :

Over 1 year and under 3	13
“ 3 years “ “ 6	12
“ 6 “ “ “ 10	25
“ 10 “ “ “ 12	27
“ 12 “ “ “ 16	14

Total	91

The whole number of children boarded during the year	314
Number at the close of the year	181
From nursery	90
From school department	91

CONCLUSION.

In the past twelve months 91 children have been placed in free homes.

Number transferred from one family to another for various causes	104
Whole number boarded in families during the year .	314
Total number outside the institutions in free homes and boarding, and subject to visitation at the close of the official year	668

The health of the indentured children has been unusually good, but one death occurring during the year, caused by diphtheria.

Credit is due to my assistants for efficiency and faithfulness.

In closing my report, I must express my kindest regards to Commissioner E. C. Marshall, for his frequent expressions of good-will toward the object of my labor, and to Superintendent M. J. Dwyer, of the Marcella-street Home for his courtesy and kindness.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. MCCARTHY,

Agent.

REPORT TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR, AND
TO THE INSTITUTIONS COMMISSIONER,
ON THE DIETARIES OF THE NINE IN-
STITUTIONS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN: We beg leave to submit herewith the results of our study of the food supplies of the various institutions under the control of the city of Boston.

First: As to the amount, cost and quality of the raw food materials furnished.

Second: As to the food value of these amounts in comparison with recognized dietary standards.

Third: As to the recommendations for future control of the food departments of the various institutions, in order that a definite dietary standard, at a minimum of cost, may be maintained.

It must be stated in advance, that figures in the tables herewith submitted are not given with perfect confidence in their accuracy, since the present method of accounts does not separate the items in a satisfactory way. But in the cases where the institution's records for a week or month were submitted to a comparison with the six months' statement from the office, the discrepancy was not sufficient to vitiate the general conclusions.

As will be seen we have made no distinction in our estimates as to whether men or women are fed. For more accurate work, Carroll D. Wright's assumption, that children from 10 to 14 and women adults require nine-tenths as much food as men, might be used, but in investigations like the present one, where the data are at best somewhat uncertain or approximate, it has seemed fair to assume the standard for men only, and all comparisons have been made on that basis.

In most cases, the inspection of the raw material supplied showed a good quality, and we received no complaints as to shortage in quantity. The butter and eggs were not so good as is desirable, and the use of oleomargarine, for the most part, with a smaller amount of *good* butter, would conduce much to the officers' comfort.

Tables I. and II. contain comparative statements of the average amount of raw food material furnished per person daily to inmates and employees, and tables III. and IV., the cost of these amounts. In general, the cost of food is not excessive, but as the tables show, there is great variation in the amounts of food materials used, even in institutions of the same class. There seems to be no reason why half as much milk and twice as much bread should be used at Long Island Almshouse as at Charlestown, nor why the inmates of the House of Correction at Deer Island should have an excessive amount of bread and potatoes, while those at South Boston have much less of the starchy food and have meat and milk to a somewhat liberal extent. Better nutrition, as well as economy, demands a dietary that shall be nearly uniform in institutions of the same class, and that shall conform to recognized standards.

The amount and cost of employees' food is, in certain institutions, excessive. The use of forty to forty-five ounces of meat and fish per person daily cannot be justified by any principle of health or economy, and there is as great variation in the different institutions in respect to the food for employees as there is in that for inmates. It is fair to state that where there are many guests entertained, the divisor should be increased, and the per capita amount thereby diminished.

We believe, however, that where the cost is excessive, it results from ignorant waste and general laxness in supervision, rather than from wilful extravagance. Where the management is intelligent and economical, the question of quantity and cost can safely be left to the Superintendent; but under present — and usual — conditions, we would suggest a general standard of proportion and a limitation as to cost.

In table V. are given the amounts of the food principles, as calculated from the statements given in table I., compared with the standards. The difficulty is in the calculation of the waste in each case and in the relative digestibility of the food eaten. This is the weak point in all dietary standards, and any true estimate can be made only through careful and repeated inspection by those who have had wide experience. Therefore, this portion of the report represents opinion rather than facts.

If these standards are to be adopted, a discussion somewhat in detail is necessary.

Prisoners and inmates of houses of correction are, as a rule, able-bodied adults, of rather sedentary habits, and two points are usually recognized as of importance in their dietary: (1) It should not be "stimulating;" that is, it should contain a limited amount of meat, and only such a proportion of spices and condiments as is absolutely necessary for the assimilation of the other and staple ingredients of the food. For while the old disciplinary diet of bread and water is at present nowhere rigidly enforced for any length of time, it remains true that bread forms the most important article of diet. Vegetables should play a larger part than they often do in this class of food. (2) While the food should be well cooked, so that it may be palatable and easily digested, it is not wise to make the *menu* so attractive as to encourage petty crimes for the sake of good fare. Therefore, a light exercise ration should be given to all, with an extra amount for those who work. This light exercise ration should average per person:

Meat and fish *	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 ounces.
Salt pork, lard, suet, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ounce.
Flour, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 ounces.
Oatmeal, cornmeal, hominy, barley, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 "
Peas, beans, cheese, etc. †	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 "
Potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 "

* Four-fifths meat and one-fifth fish. † Seven-eighths peas and beans; one eighth cheese.

Vegetables	6 ounces.
Sugar	2 “
Milk	4 “

This should yield: Proteid, 103 grams; fat, 73 grams; carbohydrates, 426 grams; calories, 2,848.

The cost, exclusive of tea, coffee and condiments, need not exceed seven cents at present market rates.

In *reformatories*, where the inmates are young, and there is much hope that they may turn out good citizens, the manual work, which is now recognized as an essential part of the plan of reform, exercises a balancing influence on the diet. In such institutions, therefore, the amount of meat may be increased, and fat, in the form of butterine ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce), dried fruits ($\frac{3}{4}$ ounce), and fresh vegetables in season, may be added with great profit.

This dietary may average per person daily:

Meat and fish *	12 ounces.
Salt pork, lard, suet, etc.	1 ounce.
Flour, rice, etc.	14 ounces.
Oatmeal, cornmeal, hominy, barley, etc.	2 ounces.
Peas, beans, cheese †	2 “
Potatoes	12 “
Vegetables	6 “
Sugar	2 “
Dried fruits	$\frac{3}{4}$ ounce.
Milk	4 ounces.
Butterine	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

This should yield: Proteid, 111 grams; fat, 91 grams; carbohydrates, 436 grams; calories, 3,088.

The cost, exclusive of tea, coffee, condiments, etc., should not exceed eight and one-fourth cents at present market rates.

The *almshouse inmates* should be divided, practically, as well as theoretically, into two classes: the able-bodied

*Three-fourths meat; one-fourth fish. Seven-eighths peas and beans; one-eighth cheese.

adult for whom the institution should be made as little attractive as is consistent with the laws of health, and the old or infirm, who come to it in many cases from no fault of their own. For the former we would recommend the House of Correction diet; while for the latter class, "old persons, with little exercise," a generous life ration is sufficient. This dietary may be based for practical convenience on that of the House of Correction, but should contain less of the "heartier" articles of food, more sugar and milk, and, in addition, butterine, dried fruits, and, if possible, a small quantity of eggs.

It should average per person daily :

Meat and fish †	7 ounces.
Salt pork, lard, suet, etc.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Flour, rice, etc.	11 ounces.
Oatmeal, cornmeal, hominy, barley, etc.	2 "
Peas, beans and cheese	1 ounce.
Potatoes	6 ounces.
Vegetables	4 "
Sugar	3 "
Dried fruits	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Milk	12 ounces.
Butterine	$\frac{7}{10}$ ounce.
Eggs	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

This should yield: Proteid, 83 grams; fat, 71 grams; carbohydrates, 368 grams; calories, 2,509.

The cost, exclusive of tea, coffee and condiments, should not exceed eight cents at present market rates.

The *children* in institutions must receive such food as will permit of growth as well as of mere life. Moreover, they have probably been under-nourished, and must be brought to a good *physical* condition before good *moral* results may be expected.

We would therefore take the previous dietary, since, in many respects, the requirements of old people and children

† Three-fourths meat; one-fourth fish.

are similar, and increase the amount of peas and beans (for children over six), and of milk, dried fruits and eggs.

It should then average per person daily :

Meat and fish	7 ounces.
Salt pork, lard, suet, etc.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Flour, rice, etc.	11 ounces.
Oatmeal, cornmeal, hominy, barley, etc.	2 “
Peas, beans, cheese	2 “
Potatoes	6 “
Vegetables	4 “
Sugar	3 “
Dried fruits	$\frac{3}{4}$ ounce.
Milk	16 ounces.
Butterine	$1\frac{7}{8}$ ounce.
Eggs	$\frac{3}{4}$ “

This should yield: Proteid, 93 grams ; fat, 77 grams ; carbohydrates, 389 grams ; calories, 2,692.

Accepting Carroll D. Wright's estimate that a child from eight to ten — the average age apparently of the children in such institutions as are now under consideration — needs 75 per cent as much food as a grown person, this approximates closely to the standard demanded for moderately active work. The cost, exclusive of cereal coffee, condiments, etc., should not exceed nine cents.

For the *insane*, the diet must be still more liberal, as they should be considered as sick persons, a proportion of whom need the care and nourishment due to the sick. Chronic cases may, perhaps, be kept on a simpler and less expensive diet ; but, on the assumption that the milk, eggs, etc., not required by these patients will be used for the more hopeful cases, the average dietary allowed should be as follows :

Meat and fish	12 ounces.
Salt pork, lard, suet, etc.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Flour, rice, etc.	12 ounces.
Oatmeal, cornmeal, hominy, barley, etc.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Peas, beans, cheese	1 ounce.

Potatoes	12 ounces.
Vegetables	6 “
Sugar	3 “
Dried fruits	1 ounce.
Milk	16 ounces.
Butterine	1 ounce.
Eggs	$\frac{3}{4}$ “

This should yield: Proteid, 110 grams; fat, 100 grams; carbohydrates, 421 grams; calories, 3,107.

The cost, exclusive of the tea, coffee, etc., need not exceed ten and three-fourth cents at present market rates.

The cost for all these dietaries is liberal for numbers over 300, and in practice should fall well within the estimates. The amounts called for apply to the *raw material* and are sufficient, provided the food is well prepared and utilized by the inmates. The estimates allow for a necessary and normal waste of ten per cent of proteids and carbohydrates in the preparation, but assume that the fat is used in one form or another. The meat must be fresh, of medium fatness, and the raw materials in every case of good quality. Graham or whole wheat bread should be used when possible, especially for children. Molasses may be substituted for sugar when it is considered economical, or otherwise desirable to do so, in the proportion of one and one-half ounces molasses to one ounce sugar.

Where this rigid economy is the rule, the medical inspector should be on his guard to see that personal idiosyncrasies do not allow of cases of starvation in the midst of a general sufficiency. This must be especially the case with children.

For the dietary of the officers and employees of the various institutions, we would make no especial recommendation, except that it must be sufficiently varied. The cost should, however, be limited, as experience has shown how easily it can become unreasonable. We consider 27 cents per person daily ample, in consideration of the fact that the larger portion of the supplies are bought at wholesale or special rates.

The success of this rule of economy depends upon faithful,

conscientious service, and upon a watchful eye over all. A strict supervision must be kept over both quantity and quality of the stores, for with so narrow a margin one consignment of poor beef or eggs or butter will make a serious deficit in the needed food supply. An especially close watch must be kept over the food as cooked and served, for badly prepared material means less digestibility and consequent waste — if not more serious results.

We believe that the Superintendent should be held to strict accountability for the maintenance of this necessary standard, here, as elsewhere, in his institution; but that he should be given certain latitude as to the method of obtaining these results. Since each institution has a more or less distinctive character of its own, the inmates have different tastes, the cooks have different methods, and the attendants have different degrees of influence over their charges, it seems wise to allow occasional variations from the set rules, and to grant the Superintendent a certain sum, weekly, which he may spend as experience shows to be most beneficial. For instance, if he finds liver to be relished by a large proportion of his inmates, why should he not be at liberty to have it for them occasionally, and to obtain it promptly without the delay occasioned by a requisition?

There ought to be for each institution a system of accounts which shall show, not only the general distribution of food supplies to the tables of inmates and officers, but also the number of inmates who receive employees' food, the number in the hospital fed from the officers' table, and the number of meals furnished to guests. At present, there may be a decided variation that is not tabulated, and which may seriously affect the estimates of cost and amount as now given. It should be possible for the Commissioner to have, at least quarterly, a report from each institution, stating the exact amount, cost and kind of food supplied on the average daily to inmates and officers, and to check the reports by the standards we have recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN H. RICHARDS,
SARAH E. WENTWORTH.

II. AVERAGE AMOUNT OF FOOD MATERIAL PER PERSON DAILY.

Officers.

DATE, 1897.	January.	January.	January.	February.	November.	January.	January.	January.	Feb.(1 week).
PLACE.	South Boston House of Correction.	Deer Island House of Correction.	Rainsford Island House of Reformation.	Parental School.	Marecella-St. Home.	Long Island Almshouse and Hospital.	Charlestown Almshouse.	January.	January.

NOTE. — No data were given as to the number of guests entertained.

III. AVERAGE COST OF FOOD MATERIAL PER PERSON DAILY.
Inmates.

	South Boston House of Correction.	Deer Island House of Correction.	Rainsford Island House of Reformation.	Parental School.	Marcella-St. Home.	Long Island Almsbouse and Hospital.	Charlestown Almsbouse.	Austin Farm Inmates and Employees.	Pierce Farm Inmates and Employees.
Number of persons fed.....	523	1,754	125	125	333	833	145	375	194
Meat and fish (fresh or salt) ..	Cents. 4.67	Cents. 2.09	Cents. Est. 2.55	Cents. 0.87	Cents. 1.59	Cents. 1.50	Cents. 1.54	Cents. Est. 4.04	Cents. Est. 6.53
Eggs .....	.....	0.01	.....	0.01	.....	0.26	0.11	0.57	0.70
Cheese .....	.....	.....	.....	0.16	0.16	.....	.....	0.17	0.24
Milk	0.93	0.44	1.10	0.96	3.75	0.84	1.60	2.38	4.18
Butter and lard.....	.....	.....	0.31	0.32	0.07	0.56	1.04	1.45	1.60
Flour, cornmeal, crackers....	2.22	3.31	1.80	1.38	1.88	2.56	1.14	1.44	1.68 } Bread, 0.39 } etc.
Oatmeal, hominy, rice.....	0.46	0.04	0.25	0.18	0.27	0.23	0.12	0.17	0.26
Peas, beans.....	0.29	0.13	0.24	0.23	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.08
Tapioca, sago, cornstarch ....	.....	.....	.....	0.01	0.04	.....	.....	0.03	0.11
Sugar	0.62	.....	0.71	0.34	0.29	0.66	0.97	0.84	1.00
Dried fruits.....	.....	.....	0.10	0.28	.....	.....	0.03	0.14	0.42
Potatoes	0.38	0.65	0.40	0.12	0.17	0.41	0.33	0.58	0.53
Fresh vegetables	0.26	0.42	0.49	0.25	.....	0.52	0.37	0.90	1.11
Apples	0.02	.....	0.06	0.09	.....	.....	0.09	0.04	.....
Molasses	0.04	0.25	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.02
	9.89	7.34	8.07	5.29	8.37	7.73	7.54	12.94	18.85

IV. AVERAGE COST OF FOOD MATERIAL PER PERSON DAILY.

Officers.

	South Boston House of Correction.	Deer Island House of Correction.	Rainsford Island House of Reformation.	Parental School.	Mareella-St. Home.	Long Island Almshouse and Hospital.	Charlestown Almshouse.	Austin Farm Inmates and Employees.	Pierce Farm Inmates and Employees.
Number of persons fed.	48+25=73	92+15=107	22	22	35	61			
Meat and fish (fresh or salt) ..	Cents. 23.13	Cents. Est. 28.30	Cents. 22.41	Cents. 9.33	Cents. 19.60	Cents. 21.22	Statement not given. No. of officers and employees small.	Included with inmates.	Included with inmates.
Eggs	1.14	0.82	2.56	0.41	1.29	1.57			
Cheese	0.26	0.11	0.32	0.26	0.20	0.13			
Milk	3.13	3.64	?	0.91	5.02	3.50			
Butter and lard	3.16	0.52	1.57	1.49	2.97	4.03			
Flour, crackers	0.75	1.18	1.89	1.44	1.19	1.41			
Oatmeal, hominy, rice	0.12	0.11	0.40	0.33	0.35	0.08			
Peas, beans	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.11	0.08			
Tapioca, sago, cornstarch	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.26	0.08	0.06			
Sugar	0.67	1.06	1.18	0.53	1.27	2.33			
Dried fruits	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.18	0.24	0.25			
Potatoes	0.57	1.24	0.57	0.23	0.53	1.02			
Fresh vegetables	0.48	2.98	0.25	0.52	0.38	1.40			
Apples	0.26	0.36	0.36	0.19	0.11	.....		
Molasses	0.04	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06			
	33.85	40.61	31.77	16.30	33.40	37.14			

NOTE.—No data were given as to the number of guests entertained.

V. STATEMENT OF FOOD VALUES.

As per Table I.

	Proteid. grams.	Fat. grams.	Carbo- hydrates. grams.	Calories.
South Boston House of Correction.....	153	78	501	3,406
Deer Island " " " 	122	69	624	3,700
Rainsford Island House of Reformation,	103	60	414	2,677
Parental School	70	40	346	2,078
Marcella-street Home	95	55	380	2,459
Long Island Almshouse and Hospital...	109	48	554	3,164
Charlestown Almshouse and Hospital...	71	72	355	2,415
Austin Farm. Inmates and Employees,	110	114	449	3,327
Pierce " " " " 	138	180	471	4,171

DIETARY STANDARDS BASED ON ATWATER'S FIGURES.

	Proteid. grams.	Fat. grams.	Carbo- hydrates. grams.	Calories.
Children, 7-10 years old.....	75	60-75	249-283	2,025
Man with little exercise or woman with light work	90	60-90	291-360	2,400
Man with light exercise or woman with moderate work	100	60-100	332-423	2,700
Man with light work.....	112	70-112	366-461	3,000
Woman with moderate work.....	125	80-125	408-547	3,500

VI. RECOMMENDED STANDARDS.

PER PERSON DAILY.	House of Correction. Adults.	Reform School. 14 to 25 years.	Almshouse Old people and Hospi- tal cases.	Children. 8 to 10 years.	Insane. Adults.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Meat and fish	10	12	7	7	12
Salt pork, lard, suet, etc..	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Flour, rice	14	14	11	11	12
Oatmeal, cornmeal, hom- iny, barley	2	2	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Peas, beans, cheese	2	2	1	2	1
Potatoes	12	12	6	6	12
Vegetables	6	6	4	4	6
Sugar	2	2	3	3	3
Dried fruits .....	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
Milk	4	4	12	16	16
Butterine or butter .....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	1
Eggs .....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.
Proteid	103	111	83	93	110
Fat	73	91	71	77	100
Carbohydrates	426	436	368	389	421
Calories	2,848	3,088	2,509	2,692	3,107
Cost	7.13c.	8.31c.	7.90c.	9.03c.	10.85c.

minus
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10.

12.5

360

B65 Boston. Institutions

Commissioner.

Fish
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De '12

360

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